IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,022.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE MEAT BRANCH OF THE ATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3.30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913 2nd Aug.	SALSETTE...	8000	MOLDAVIA ..	12000
9th "	PERSIA ...	8000	....	...
16th "	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA.	8000	....	...
30th "	SALSETTE ..	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	....	...
13th "	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA..	10500
20th "	ARCADIA ...	7000	....	...
27th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	....	...
11th "	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
18th "	PERSIA	8000	....	...
25th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOREA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ...	8000	....	...
28th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10000
21st "	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA....	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
18th "	MANTUA	11903	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA....	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE, "A" rate. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate. "B" rate.
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
TO MARSEILLES.	594 or 495	891 or 742-8
" LONDON	627 or 528	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call M'seilles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of York* City of Glasgow	7810 6529	..... 31 July	....	20 Aug. 22 Aug.	....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 Aug.	.....	6 Sept.	.....
City of Lahore*	6875	3 Sept.	11 Sept.	26 "	.....
City of Peonaf	7467	20 "	27 "	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*	5415	25 "	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of London	9000	2 Oct.	8 "	22-23 "	.....
City of Benares	6973	8 "	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta	7630	11 "	18 "	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	7810	21 "	29 "	13 "	.....
New Twin Screw	9010	1 Nov.	8 Nov.	24 "	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 "	21 "	7 Dec.	.....

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES,	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	£s.	£s.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	841	429	649
London via Marseilles....	653	1,091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters etc. Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardness.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nordeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

For passages and full particulars, apply to :—
Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd

CEMENT
Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.
Weekly from Victoria Docks.
Steamers for Sailing Date Time Route via.
Dwarka .....1695 Thurs. 7th Augu † 9 a.m. direct.
Lhasa .....2185 Friday 8th Aug. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 7th August, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Putiala," 2,998, tons, on Thursday the 7th August, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dabai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3419	Thursday 7th Aug.
†Fundua	3305	" 21st "
*Palamcotta	3413	" 4th Sept.
†Lindula	3358	" 18th Sept.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
2nd August, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Marienbad..	8000..	....	1st Sept.
Gablonz.....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Oct.
Habsburg...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad...	8000..	....	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Gablonz....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec
Habsburg ...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs 500
" Trieste or Venice and back " 750
" London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back " 908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
" Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
" London via Trieste .. " 429 to 449†
" London via Trieste and back " 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs 450
" Trieste or Venice and back " 675
" London via Trieste .. " 529 to 541*
To London via Trieste and back 833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Austria....	7588	D. Cosulich	6th Aug. 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazaars

HOTELS.

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(*Near the Houses of Parliament.*)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Medan	Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL AUTHORISED .....Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL ISSUED .....Rs. 15,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP .....Rs. 9,71,432
RESERVE FUND (in Govt. Papers) Rs. 9,35,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

BRANCHES—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D.I. Khan, Ferozpore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Peshawar Cantt, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out-stations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.
Manager,

Bombay, 89, Apollo Street

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS..... " 18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Haion	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tilnling
London	Tienstin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOFORTES.

THOSE who are discriminating will do nothing without a certain amount of forethought. When you have to invest a sum of money in the purchase of anything, there are considerations which must make you pause. In the selection of a piano there are many points to consider, if you desire to obtain the best value for your outlay. It is a mistake to buy in haste; if you do so you very often have to repent at leisure. Repentance comes when you have purchased a piano which you find in a very few weeks, falls short of your musical sense of tone, of capacity for standing in tune at musical pitch, and contradicts generally the favourable estimate of its musical use you were induced to make from its attractive external appearance when new. If you will consult us, by visiting our show-rooms, we will introduce you to the BEST PIANOS FOR INDIA. We offer you the pianos by JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS, JULIUS BLUTHNER, RICHARD LIPP, SCHIEDMAYER, STEINWEG-NACHF in both upright and horizontal grand models, all of which names conjure up IDEAL QUALITIES of MUSICAL PERFECTION in the minds of those competent to judge of the superior character of all these beautiful pianofortes.

Our DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM will put you in immediate possession of a high-grade instrument and if gradual payment will suit you better than payment of the whole purchase price at the time of selection, we will make it convenient to obtain your wish by means of easy payment.

OUR PRICES ARE THE SAME AS LONDON CASH PRICES.

CATALOGUE of PIANOS MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £60,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Ks.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
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J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Horaby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ....Rs 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Rs. 50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 32,500

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhawan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

Standard Oil Company of New York,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150	in cases.
White Rose	150	" "
Chester	125	" "
Devoe's	125	" "
Monkey	125	" "

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125 in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.
Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS } SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY { LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

AFTERNOON TEA CAKES.

MONGINI BROTHERS'
SPECIALITIES.

CONVERSATIONS	MOKA
POLONAIS	SUBLIME
MILLE-FEUILLE	ST. HONORE
VENITIEN	YOLANDA
CAPRICE	PISTACHIO
NOISETTE	PARADISE
IDEAL	JAPONAIS

N. B.—Orders should be Registered before 9 A.M. on the day on which they are required PANETTONI every THURSDAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. S. "AUSTRIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 8.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

£10,000 REWARD will be paid by Messrs. PRICE and GIBBS of 23, St. Swithins Lane, E.C., acting for and on behalf of Lloyd's Underwriters to such person who shall give the first information which shall lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves and the RECOVERY of the STOLEN PROPERTY, such property consisting of a fine Oriental Pearl Necklace of 61 graduated Pearls and weighing 1,259 grains, the centre Pearl weighing 47 1/16 grains and the thirty Pearls on one side of the string weighing in rotation as follows :—

Grains 11 1/16, 11 1/8, 10 5/8, 12 3/8, 12, 13 3/8, 14 3/8, 14 5/8, 15 3/8, 15 5/8, 15 3/4, 15 9/16, 16 5/16, 17 3/8, 18, 17 7/8, 9 5/8, 20 5/8, 19 7/16, 21 7/16, 21 1/8, 2, 22 5/8, 23 3/8, 24 3/4, 27 3/8, 33 3/16, 34, 38 3/16, 45 9/16.

and the other side as follows :—

10 7/8, 11 1/8, 11 1/4 12 1/4, 12 3/4, 13 7/16, 15 1/16, 15 1/16, 15 7/8, 15 3/4, 16 7/16, 16 3/8, 16 1/2, 18, 17 7/16, 17 5/8, 17 11/16, 20 5/8, 21 5/8, 21 1/4, 23 1/4, 23, 23 9/16, 24 13/16, 24 7/16, 27 5/8, 30 11/16, 33 3/8, 39 5/16, 40 1/16.

terminating with a Diamond Clasp and Snap.

The Necklace was contained in a box wrapped in blue linen paper, sealed with several large red seals, and measuring 12½in. by 5½in. by 2½in. There was also in the same box two drop Pearls weighing 9¼ grains and one round Pearl weighing 27 grains. The theft is believed to have been committed between the hours of 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, July 15th and 8-30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, July 16th in transit by post between the Rue de Provence Paris, and Hatton Garden, London. Information to be furnished either to Messrs. PRICE and GIBBS, as above Messrs. LEWIS and LEWIS, Solicitors of Ely Place, Holborn, London, or any Police Office.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1913.

Sixty years—Rs. 80,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, the 5th August, 1913.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and by virtue of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as from time to time amended the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 80 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st July and 1st January in every year.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December, 1913. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st December, 1913.

Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P. M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, 5th August, 1913, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Section 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue PRIOR to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act 1879 until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
J. TYERS,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1913.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ADDITIONAL MOTIONS to the following effect, of which notices have been received, will be placed before the Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation, called for MONDAY, the 4th August, 1913, at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time) :—

75. From Mr. R. B. Mantri.—For appointing Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar, to be an additional member of the Roads Committee.

76. From Dr. Foonsey H. Meisheri—For requesting the Commissioner to take necessary steps for improving the condition of Doongri Street and Bhat Bazar Road.

77. From Dr. K. E. Dadachanji—For obtaining returns from the Standing Committee showing the enforcement or otherwise of the sanction obtained from that body for works in Public Health, Drainage and other Municipal Departments and for requesting the Secretary to inform the Corporation and the Standing Committee of the returns asked for respectively by them but not submitted in time.

78. From Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the advisability of making regulations for controlling the excavation operations on public roads.

79-80. From Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani—(79) For obtaining a report regarding the condition of the Northbrook and Falkland Road Gardens and the necessity of continuing the cess of the Northbrook Garden, for a health camp and (80) for obtaining plans and estimates for a urinal to be erected in Share Bazar on sanitary principles in lieu of the one now existing and for obtaining a report regarding the practicability of constructing underground urinals and latrines in the locality.

81. From Mr. Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholker—For obtaining proposals for the improvement of awkward corners at the junctions of certain roads and for obtaining a report regarding the existence of such corners on newly constructed roads.

82. From Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna—For appointing Dr. Temulji B. Nariman to be an additional member of the Medical Relief Committee.

By Order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 1st August, 1913.

NOTICE.

I DO HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that from the 2nd August, 1913, till the 2nd February, 1914, next, any DOGS found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such DOGS will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 (1) of Act IV of 1902.

J. MACTIER,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 1st August, 1913.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid

---

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison. We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied,—Chuckla, No. 6.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

GMEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

---

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 414, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

AT 6-30 AND 10 P. M.

COMPLETE PROGRAMME.

8-30 PICTURES ONLY.

ONE WEEK ONLY

THE JAKOWLEWS

THE GREAT RUSSIAN DANCERS.

This is positively their LAST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY.

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The two funniosities.

Mr. STILLWELL in his great marvel

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Even when you see it you won't believe it !!!

OUR NEW FILMS.

THE ATTACK ON THE MILL

A Dramatic episode in the Franco-Prussian War.

WIFFLES AT THE FRONT

A screamingly funny film, in which Wiffles is worsted.

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

FROM MONDAY

By Special arrangement with the Royal Opera House we have secured the

STAR BALLAT DANCERS,

MLLE. BENZONI

AND

MLLE. DORION.

MUSIC! MIRTH! MYSTERY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

SHOWS at 6-45 P. M. and 10 P. M.

Last appearance of

Mlls. BENZONI and DORION

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the favourites of the Bombay Public and Cinema Shows by the New Films.

INTERESTING, EDUCATIONAL AND AMUSING.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Sunday next, August 3rd, the ROYAL OPERA HOUSE will CLOSE for several weeks for the purpose of allowing the Management to complete the contemplated decorations and to make improvements in the Electric Installation which when completed will be one of the finest installations in India. At the termination of the period required for this work, the Royal Opera House will be opened permanently, when the latest European, Oriental and American Pictures will be presented, in addition to the latest operas, refined Vaudeville Artistes, shows and Concert Parties, etc., from Europe.

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

TO-NIGHT

1½ Hours 1½ Hours

GRAND PROGRAMME

1 FRONTIER GIRL'S COURAGE, Star Drama.

2 GOVERNOR'S DAUGHTER, in 2 Parts, 2,500 ft. Star Film ever shown.

TIME :—7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)

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EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

6-15 to 6-45 (S. T.)

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A Strange and Fascinating Drama dealing with THE MARVELLOUS ADVENTURES OF A MAN-MONKEY.

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OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay)	per bottle..	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos	per tin..	19	0
Do. do. 5 „	„ ..	9	8
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Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

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EXPERT GODOWN KEEPER REQUIRED immediately, must furnish security for Rs. 3,000, and be thoroughly experienced, and produce excellent testimonials. Apply giving full qualifications and copies of testimonials, state age and salary expected, and when available to "Godown," care of "Bombay Gazette."

CAPABLE BOOK-KEEPER REQUIRED with Ledger and Invoicing experience; must be neat penman and quick and correct at figures. Immediate appointment. Apply giving full qualifications, state age, salary expected, and when available to "LEDGER," care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A large number of FINE THICK BAMBOOS, 40 to 50 feet long. The clumps having seeded have just been cut down and the clumps are all in good condition. Also a large number of OLD BAMBOO ROOTS. For prices, etc., apply to—

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FOR SALE.—15-H. P., NAPIER CAR, Colonial Model Chassis, with 7-seated Cunard Limousine Landaulet body, painted dark blue with gold lines, complete with Dynamo and Electric lamps, inside lamps, Speedometer, five wire wheels and tyres, two horns, etc. The car is the property of His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar and is nearly new. Price Rs. 8,000. Cost over Rs. 12,000. Can be inspected in Bombay at

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WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

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OUR ATANK NIGRAH PILLS ARE THE WORLD'S ALL

as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no observance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.

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ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
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SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF HOSIERY AND GENTLEMEN'S AND TRAVELLERS' OUTFITS, the Stock-in-trade of Goolamhoosein Kikabhoy, shop No. 1, Crawford Market,

High Court.
Suit No. 980 of 1911.

Ambalal Pranjiwandas ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Goolamhoosein Kikabhoy and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, and pursuant to the order contained in consent decree made in the said suit, dated the 26th day of July 1913 Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 7th day of August, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the premises as above the stock-in-trade of the said Goolamhoosein Kikabhoy, consisting of collars, shirts, neck ties, socks and stockings, caps, hats, handkerchiefs, Gladstone bags, hand and kit bags, canvas and steel trunks, steel hat boxes, holdalls, suit cases, sleeping suits, shawls, waterproof-overcoats, etc.

Goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser, and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1913.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 2nd inst at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of blackwood writing table, round tables, blackwood cupboard, blackwood chiffoniers, drawing room suite, sofas, easy chairs, cabinet, one large partition screen, teapoys, one carved flower stand, stool setty, hand and foot sewing machines, one small iron safe, one large English stove, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 English-built glass fronted miniature landaulette, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 grey Arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab horse, 5 years old, goes well in harness.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Bungalow, facing Chowpatty and Hughes Road.

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late Dr. Atmaram Pandurang Turkhad, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th proximo, sell by Public Auction, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the bungalow, out-houses, kitchen, stables, etc., standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chowpatty and Hughes Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,795 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Hughes Road, on or towards the East by the property of Lukhmidas Morarji, on or towards the South by the Chowpatty Road, and on or towards the West by the property of Messrs. Taraporewalla Brothers, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 725, New No. 3277, Old Survey No. 628, and New Survey No. 2-7936.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors at Esplanade Road, or of the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FRASER ICE FACTORY, as a going concern.

Under instructions from Mr. S.B. Fraser, the Liquidator of the Fraser Ice Lt., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on TUESDAY, the 5th August, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at Frere Road, Mody Bay, the following :—

3 separate ice plants one for 10 tons and two of 6 tons each, complete with three boilers, three engines, 14 ice cell tanks, refrigerators, condensers etc., etc., in one lot or in three separate lots or piece meal as may suit intending purchasers.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Unserviceable Municipal Stores.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p. m., (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Central Stores (Water Works Stores), Chinchpogly, a large lot of unserviceable stores, consisting of C. I. scrap, gunmetal hydrant, brass scrap ferrule, W. I. hoops of pipes, old rubber stamps, empty drums, barrels, wooden tank, old paper, tap bib brass, caps for hydrant and sluises, copper scrap, wire brass, C I post, hurricane landberners, etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p. m. (B. T.) at the Bellasis Bridge, Pipe Depot, Tardeo.

A large quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of pick axes, cane baskets, galvanized baskets, empty cases and drums, bottles, clock time pieces, corrugated sheets, cycles, galvanized pipes and fittings, rubber-lined canvas hose, iron parts of engine, empty jars, lamps, glass founts, miscellaneous furniture, lawn movers, iron and steel articles, pumps, hose, powras, and scrapers, W. I. scrap, shafts vent tubes, brass scrap, canvas, lead, leather rubber, W.I. tanks, W. I. boiler tubes, western pully blocks, iron ghamellas, zinc scrap, bonteak scantlings, kerosine oil tins, etc.

On THURSDAY the 14th instant, at 3 p. m. (B.T.), at Paltan Road Workshop, behind the Crawford Market.

A large quantity of unserviceable stores consisting of C. I. scrap, W. I. scrap, C. I. naves old, fire bars, W. I. boilers plates, W. I. tubes and pipes, steel files and scrap, W. I. sheets and tanks, old drain cart bodies, empty casks, empty paint and oil drums, leather scrap, old canvas hose, W. I. tyrebars, dealwood board and button, gun metal scrap, wooden empty oil casks, W. I. drums, empty kerosine oil tins, gun metal boring, coal ashes, teakwood window and frames, etc.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1913.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Cleopatra, 3,129 tons, Captain M. Franovich, sailed yesterday for Trieste etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Gisela, 2,542 tons, Captain E. Gopewich, sailed yesterday for Trieste via Karachi with a general and same, bottom cargo.

The City Line steamer City of Birmingham, 4,838 tons Captain W. Haughton, will sail to-day for Liverpool via Marseilles and Karachi with a general cargo and 1 cabin passenger.

The steamer Detmold, 2,816 tons, Captain J. W. Winter arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff via Port Soudan with ballast.

The st amer Ozarda, 4,791 tons, Captain Mills, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and 5 deck passengers.

The P and O. Co's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons Captain A. H Vine, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Angus, 2, 320 tons, Captain J. B. Dokers, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kenyler, 1,865 tons, Captain J. Schapp, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Daressalam with a general cargo, 6 cabin and 42 deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, July 31st 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Philomel...Comdr G P G Ballard ..R N
H M S Espiegle...Comdr Nunn.....R N
H M S Lawrence Finnis .....R I M
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Henley ... .R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ..R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator ..Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comd Robinson .....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 1.

Angus.....2320 Dakers .....A Yule & Co
Aracan .....3540 McAllister...W & A & Co
Austria .....4870 Cosulich.....A L S N Co
Astoria.....2743 Hogan .....T M and Co
Banca.....3791 Garwood .....P and O Co
Begum.....2942 Dooley.....T M & Co
City of Sparta.....3438 McNeil.....K N & Co
Culna.....3963 Farquharson M M and Co
Cuyahoga.....2129 Henderson.....S Oil Co
Devanha ...4785 Hickey ...Shanghai ...12-8... P & O Co
Esturia.....1280 Jones .....
Eurysalus .....2308 Williams.....M M and Co
Gallia .....555 Jones .....J M & Co
Hoseines...394 Fanning .....T Morrison & Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes .....T M & Co
Kasara.....505 Morrison .....M M and Co
Khosron.....2410 Hannah .....Jeddah... T M and Co
Karonga .....2032 Paterson .... W and A Gi and Co
Koweit.....2336 Brewis .....Arab Strs Ld
Kanzler.....1861 Schapp...A Strandes & Co
Nyanza...2512 Mcallister ...T Morrison and Co
Pentakota.....2203 Stewart .....M M & Co
Quilca .....4941 Cole.....M M & Co
Ramsay.....2730 Mullan ..... P and O Co
Scharzfels ..2534 Stryker...W and A G and Co
Saaed.....157 Bonsfield ..... Port Said ..... Arab Strs Ld
Sahara.....2 61 Park.....J Finlay and Co
Salsette.....2391 Vine ... ..Aden...2 8 .. P & O Co
Saigun Maru 3311 Yomaguchi...N Y Kaisha
Umzumbi.....2138 Robertson.....

VESSELS IN DOCK. Aug. 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Desc.	Date.	Agents.
A Barbarigo	2821	Galla			Calcutta Venice S N Co
B City of Birmingham	4038		Saracni	2-8	Haughton... K N & Co
D & E Neuenfels	3541	Freiesleben	Karachi		W and A G and Co
F Chantala	3103	McDiarmed	M M & Co		
G Filoozi	2491	Primrose	Suakim	5-8	T M & Co
H Bahrein	1403	Grant	Bussreh		Arab Strs Co
K City of Bristol	4345	Henderson	Kobi	3-8	K N & Co
M Markgraf	2325	Tantzen			A S & Co
N Ischia	2451	Bolsito			Genoa R Line & Co
P Clan Sinclair	3291	Smith	Antwerp	7--	J Finlay & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Imani . 2979 Penberthy...Port Said..3-8 K N & Co
2 Castalia .....4087 Mitchell ...Liverpool... 6-8... W and A G and Co
3 Ismaila ...3381 Hodgson.....Java .....5 8 M M & Co
3 City of Bombay 3453 Scarry . . .Liverpool 31-7 ... K N Co
4 Hidalgo ... ..2760 Horbord...Hull 5-8... J P & Co
6 Kamakura Maru...3798 Hori ..N Y K Kaisha
7 Rinaldo.....2792 Chilton ..P and O Co
12&13 Persia...4184 Bradshaw ...P and O Co
14 Linga .....550 Butler ..... M M and Co
15 Colubaria..... 3447 Haddock.....Batavia 4-8... M M & Co

H W P D

Indravati.....513 Esmail ..... Bo S N Co
Ponani.....552 Valaji ..... Bo S N Co
Kaveri.....553 Mohomed ..... Bo S N Co
Netravati.....699 Fakeera..... Bo S N Co

Offside P

Badrie .....1613 Fisher .....Arab Strs Ld

ARRIVALS

July.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination
	Angus	Dakers.....	Calcutta Jy 19
	Kanzler	Schapp	D'salam, Jy 19
Aug.			
1	Salsette	Vine.....	Aden, July 27
	Ozarda.....	Mille.....	Calcutta, July 2
	Detmold	Winter.....	Cardiff, June 1
	HMS Espiegle	Nunn	Colombo, Jy 26

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels	Commanders.	From
1	Dido...	Williams ...	Hull
	Schilderum....	Klopsburg.	Hamburg
	Linga.....	Butler.....	Karachi
	Cleopatra	Franovich ..	Trieste, etc
	Gisela	Gopenich ..	Trieste, etc.

The steamer City of Birmingham, Captain Houghton obtained her port clearance yesterday for Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Eurysalus for Calcutta etc
" Kanzler for Durban etc
" Umzumbi for Hullete

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line Company's steamer "City of Lahore" homeward bound passed the Canal on the 30th ultimo. The same Company's steamer "City of Calcutta" outward bound, passed the Canal on the evening of the 24th ultimo and is due to arrive at Karachi on the morning of the 8th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Sparta s—16260 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 100 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons ; 2000 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy ; 2100 cwts myrabolam, P Mathuradas and Co ; 4 bales silk kakoons, 6 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co ; 9000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

Castalia s—36 bales wool, P Moorlidhar, 2 bales wool E Shioji ; 6 bales wool, H Chogmal 115 bales wool, B Hurbham ; 7 bales wool, B Purshottam ; 130 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons ; 101 bales wool D Sassoon and Co ; 27 bales wool, Bombay Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Sparta s—15000 cwts wheat, 3520 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Castalia s—100 cwts cashewnuts, M Jaferbhoy

City of Birmingham s—4,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Castalia s—180 casks goat skins, E N Stein,

Persia s—3 bales woolen carpets, Thos Cook and Son.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—47 cwts gum arabic, S Cooverjee and Co ; 17 cwts bees wax J M Rahimtoola,

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—3,000 cwts cottonseed, J Damji and Co,

FOR DUNKIRK.

Astoria s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 14,000 cwt rapeseed, 2,000 cwts barley 1,900 cwts castorseed. 11,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Umzumbi s—54,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chantala s—440 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 3,000 cwts mowraseed, H Blaschcck and Co ; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Clan Sinclair s—200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros : 1,244 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 200 tons manganese ore S Syndicate.

FOR HAMBURG.

Neuenfels s—820 bales cotton, Ralli Bros 481bs ivory. A Blaschcck and Co.

Scharzfels s—715 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 12,000 cwts mowraseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 tons manganese ore, C J M mining Co ; 110 bales cotton, N Bajaram and Co ; 1,600 cwts myrabolam, P Mathuradas and Co ; 24,000 cwts mowraseed, L Dreffus and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Scharzfels s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Ischia s—100 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS—AUG. 1.

Steamer Tannenfels from Hamburg. Agents W and A Graham and Co—200 bags 45 cases tiles, 10 cases glass tiles, 1 case clocks, 10 casks cement, 99 cases aloes, 3 cases medicines, 50 bags 318 casks alizarine, 700 cases 11 drum 72 bags 27 casks aniline, 19 cases glass bangles, 3 cases glass beads, 74 cases 12 casks glass bottles, 8 casks 10 crates 289 cases hollow glass, 2019 cases window glasses 150 barrels rosin, 95 cases locks, 32 cases lampware, 242 cases 42 10 casks beer, 20 hogsheads rectified spirit, 15 cases perfumed spirit 1,138 cases spirits, 1 case wine, 380 cases 34 kegs 106 bags nails, 20 cases cocoanut oil, 4 cases 20 Kegs turkey red oil, varnish, 50 drums red bad 125 kegs white bad, 300 bundles copper sheet, 500 bundles yellow metal squares, 60 cases yellow metal sheets, 140 cases 60 drums 89 kegs 11 casks 14 packages 5 tins 8 barrels paints and colours, 202 barrels 362 casks 4 cases lubricating oil, 26 casks sugar of lead, 1,944 bales 219 cases 2 rolls paper, 5 cases cheese, 10 cases cocoa, 3 cases biscuits, 87 cases sterilized milk, 11 cases cream, 200 bags salt, 2 cases soap, 2 cases sugar of milk, 4 cases 13 bales 437 cases 380 bales cotton goods, 145 cases cotton and silk goods, 103 cases 8 bales cotton and woolen goods, 10 cases woolen yarn 245 cases 31 bales woolen goods, 6 bales 14 cases wool, 10 cases woolen and silk goods, 4 cases cigars.

Steamer Salsette from Aden. Agents P and O,S N Co—27 cases medicines and spirits, 1 pot dried milk, 2 cases cigarettes, 30 boxes bar gold, 5 boxes gold coins, 1 box specie,

Steamer Kanzler from Daresalem. Agents A Strandes and Co—7 tusks 1 piece 1 case ivory, 1 case beer, 2 case wine.

Steamer Angus from Calcutta. Agents Andrew Yule and Co—5,550 tons coal.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES, AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	2	10	21	26	
		m 11	26	29	
Sun	3	11	14 a	27	
		0	6 a	29	4
Mon	4	m 0	5	27	10
		0	45 a	30	1
Tues.....	5	m 0	55	28	2
		1	24 a	29	11

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Aug.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	2	m 4	26	14	11
		5	29 a	18	4
Sun	3	m 5	13	14	6
		6	10 a	17	4
Mon	4	m 5	49	14	6
		6	50 a	16	6
Tues.....	5	m 6	44	14	11
		7	30 a	16	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Aug.	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
1 (Friday)	do	6h. 15m	do	7h. 14m
2 (Saturday)	do	6h 15m	do	7h. 13m
3 (Sunday)	do	6h. 16m.	do	7h. 13m
4 (Monday)	do	6h 16m.	do	7h. 12m
5 (Tuesday)	do	6h. 17m.	do	7h. 12m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, July 6th, 3h. 23-7m. p.m. ; New Moon, Aug. 2nd, 6h. 8-1m. p.m. ; First Quarter, 9th, 9h. 33-0 a.m.; Full Moon, 17th, 11h. 57-0m. a.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

FISHER—July 14, at Portsdown Lodge, Cosham, Aimee Constance, the wife of Lieut. Thomas Fisher, R.N., of a son.

JEUDWINE—July 9, at 7 Brooklands, Filey, the wife of Capt. W. W. Jeudwine, Indian Medical Service, of a son.

PACKE—July 8, at Meadow Bank, Cranford, Hounslow, the wife of Capt. E. C. Packe, Royal Fusiliers, of a son.

ROYDS—July 10, at Bylands, Strathfield Turgis, near Basingstoke, the wife of Capt. Royds, Scots Guards, of a daughter.

SYKES—July 7, at 34 Bellevue Crescent, Ayr, to Capt. and Mrs. Sykes, Royal Field Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DURRANT—COCKBURN—July 8, at the Church of all Saints, Hove, Frank Macgregor, son of the late Major Horace Durrant, 8th Hussars, of 13 Southwell Gardens, Kensington, to Dorothy Jane, daughter of William Hunter Cockburn, of Hove, Sussex.

RABAN—BERNARD—July 12, at St. Catharine's Church, Batheaston, Somerset, Capt. Herbert Trevor Raban, late Indian Army, of The Grove, Tockington, to Phyllis Camplin, daughter of Mrs. Gerard Hawker Bernard, of St. Catharine's Batheaston.

SAVAGE—CARPENDALE—July 10, at Christ Church, Cheltenham, Ronald, son of the Rev. Canon Savage, of Hexham, to Effie, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Carpendale, of Cheltenham.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON—July 8, at 74 Elm Grove, Southsea, Lieut. Col.-Wilfred Turner Anderson, late 80th Regt., aged 67.

BOULDERSON—July 15, at Fulford, Southsea, John William Ellis Boulderson, lieutenant, Royal Munster Fusiliers, son of Lieut.-Col. John Boulderson, late Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, aged 27.

DIGGES—July 15, at Mowbray House, Victoria Embankment, Anne Harriett Digges, widow of West Richard Evered Digges and younger daughter of the late William Macleod Bannatyne, and granddaughter of the late General Bannatyne, H.E.I.C.S., aged 76.

HUGHES-HALLETT—July 12, at the Royal Naval Hospital, Devonport, Vice-Admiral Harry F. Hughes-Hallett of Palazzo Sliema, Malta, aged 69.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30 (p.m.)
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

MAXIM : Hope for good and you will have it.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. R. E. Pigott, C.I.E., V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Batn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March... ..... Paris ..... Mezzacapo
Valse ... . Always Gay.....Joyce
Overture .....Ocean Pearls ...Herman
Ballet Music from .....William Tell ...Rossini
Song without words.....Spring Song ....Mendelssohn
" ...Parting .....
Intermezzo ...Sunset ..... Matt
Two Step ... Julie .....Joyce

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.—A public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay will be held to-morrow, at 5 p. m., under the auspicies of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, at the Anjuman Hall, Hornby Road, to express the joy and felicity of the Mahomedan community at the recent successes of the Turks at Adrianople.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Aryan Excellcior League a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. P. G Namjoshi at 4 p. m. (S. T.) to-morrow, in Aryan E. S. High School, Angra's Wady, near Girgaum Post Office, on "1st Step in Hatayoga" with experiments.

YOUNG MEN'S MOHAMMEDAN ASSOCIATION.—Invitations have been issued to welcome the members of the "Bombay Poor Moslems' Medical Mission" at a meeting of the Young Men's Mohammedan Association to be held at 8-30 p.m. to-day at the Anjuman Islam School Hall, New Nagpada, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. "Markgraf" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. to-day, August 2, instead of on the 1st as previously notified. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ACCIDENT TO A TELEPHONE REPAIRER.—A telephone repairer, named Jaikaran Bailag while making some repairs to a telephone wire at Cuffe Parade the rope on which he was supporting himself became loose and the man fell to a depth of thirteen feet. His legs were injured and he sustained some internal injuries. He has been removed the Sir J. J. Hospital where he has been detained for treatment.

A MISSING NOTE.—Adamji Hassan, a commission agent of Nagdevi street, reports that, on July 26 he kept 100 sovereigns and Rs. 2,300 in currency notes, in the chest of his "pedi." The next morning he found one note for Rs. 1000 missing. He says he kept the key of the chest in the pocket of his sadari which has hung on a nail. He has seven partners and all of them live in the "pedi." His suspicion is that someone had abstracted the key from his coat pocket and used it.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.—Mr. D. B Dinshaw, proprietor of the Fine Art Gallery Fort, reports the theft of twenty pearls some gold ornaments and a number of sovereigns belonging to his sister, Bai Dhundia Cooverji Doctor, which were kept in a drawer in a room in Princess Street. Complainant's sister generally lived at Andheri, but when she came to Bombay she lived in that room in Princess Street. She left the ornaments in the drawer on the last occasion she came to Bombay, which was about five months ago. On June 19 she came to Bombay and on opening the drawer found the ornaments missing. She did not make any report to the Police at the time. The complainant left Bombay for Deolali on May 26 and returned only on Thursday when he made the complaint.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1913.

611. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

612. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

613. Machine Gun. The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "." Company will parade under Sergt A R S. Hayne at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 5th instant, at 6-45 p.m.

II. The Machine Gun section of "G" Company will parade every Wednesdays at 7 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

614. "G" Company will parade on Monday the 4th instant, and "G" Coy. Recruits on Wednesdays the 6th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Gymkhana.

Dress.—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

615. Recruits Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road Fridays at 6-30 p.m.

616. Musketry.—The Range is reserved for Spoon Shoots on the following dates. Distances will be notified from time to time in orders.

August 5th Tuesday, Distances 500 and 700 yards.

August 10th Sunday, August 16th Saturday (holiday), August 24th Sunday, August 31st Sunday, September 3rd, Wednesday, (holiday).

617. Lectures.—In accordance with Brigade Order No 194 dated 24th July 1913 Major H J P Browne G S O Bombay Brigade will give a lecture on the 5th August 1913 at the B V A Lecture Room at 7-15 p.m.

Subject.—The Strategy of Campaign 1805.

All officers and members of Volunteer Units are invited to be present.

Dress.—Plain Clothes.

618. Leave.—In accordance with Station Order No 424 dated 30th July 1913, Captain F H James, Adjt B V R is granted Station leave from 2nd to 9th August 1913.

During Captain F H James' absence on leave Lieut K M Kemp will act as Offg Adjt of the Corps.

619. Lecture. The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday the 3th Inst. at 7 p. m. at Head Quarters and not Wednesday 6th as previously ordered.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

Garrison Inter-Company Cricket competition, 1913.

The following is the draw for the 1st Round :—

"E" Company, Bombay Vol Rifles A Bye.

79 Company R G A V "G" Company Bombay V I Rifles.

"E" Company Bombay Vol Rifles V "D" Company Bombay Vol Rifles.

First Round to be completed by the 11th August, 1913.

Winners are responsible for notifying results to Captain James, Adjutant Bombay V I Rifles to whom applications for the use of the Marine Lines Maidan should be made as early as possible.

Second Round to be played off by the 25th August 1913.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 1st August, 1913.

173. Educational Lectures.—The following is published for information :—

Lieut R H Stranger, 1st Bn. The Sherwood Foresters will deliver a lecture on 4th August 1913 at the R G A Lecture Room, 7-15 p. m.

Subject: Elementary Training.

(2) Major H J P Browne G S D : Bombay Brigade will deliver a lecture on 5th August 1913 at B V A Lecture Room at 7-15 p. m.

Subject :- The Strategy of Campaign 1805.

Officers and Members of Volunteer Units are invited to attend.

Dress.—Both lectures Plain Clothes

The first Lecture in first Aid will be delivered at Head-Quarters on Thursday 7th August 1913. Commencing at 9-0 p. m. Sharp.

Reference the above the complete course consists of about 5 lectures Candidates must attend such lecture or they will not be allowed to sit for Examination for Certificates.

The lectures will be delivered weekly on Thursdays.

17. Signalling Class. The Semaphore Signalling Class will parade at Head Quarters at 7-0 p. m. on Tuesday next.

175 Leave. The undernamed has been granted leave of absence for Six (6) Months from 1st August 1913.

No 1023 Gunner W J Mason No 2 Company.

(Sd). A. D CURTIS Lieut. R.G.A.
Offg. Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN H. STANLEY REID, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 2nd August 1913.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

1. A Competition will be held at Colaba on the British Infantry Range at 4-30 p.m. today Saturday the 2nd instant.

2. There will be the usual Town Hall Drill on Tuesday evening next, the 5th instant, from 6 p. m. All Recruits are requested to attend.

(Sd). D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

11th Sunday after Trinity.—3rd Aug., 1913

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion, Choral—Agutter in G. Hymns 207, 241, 559, 191. 5-30 p.m., Children's Service. 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Tours in F. Hymns 172, 285. 252. Collections for Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evensong and Sermon at 6-30.

Christ Church, Byculla.—7 a. m., Holy Communion; 8 a.m Matins 8-45 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral.) 5-15 p.m., Children's Service 6-30 pm. Evensong and Sermon.

St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m , Evensong and Sermon Alms for Church Expences.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a.m., Holy Communion ; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon ; 6-30 p. m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expences and Poor. Marathi Service, 9 am. Gujerathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road. Clergy: Rev. A. L. Bradbury.—7 a.m., Holy Communion; 8 a. m., Matins and Litany ; 8-30 a. m., Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura (S. P. G.), Foras Road.—Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M. A. (Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil). 7-30 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion. (Urdu): 10 a. m., Matins, Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil) ; 5 p. m., Evensong (Urdu).

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra Hill.—11 a.m. Holy Communion and Sermon. Rev. H. Martindale, Chaplain, will officiate and preach. Collection for Church Expenses.

Church of St. Mary the Virgin Parel.—8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Sunday School in B. B. & C. I. Railway Institute, Lower Parel 5-15 p.m., Sunday School in Church. 6-30 p.m Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale.

St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 11 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 7-45 p. m., Evening Prayer.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English) ; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi) ; 9 a. m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati) ; 6-30 p. m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi (by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Church of Scotland, (St. Andrew's Church) —Joint morning Service 9-30 a. m. ; Evening Service 6-30 p.m, conducted by Rev. I. C. Mathew, B. D.

United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church ; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service Preacher : Rev. R. M. Gray.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 8-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.

St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy : The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmacher, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m., 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.

Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sunday Service, 5-30 a. m. 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.

Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass. 5-30, 7 and 9 a.m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; 6 p. m. Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.

Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios 6-30 a. m., and 7-30 a. m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.

Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.

Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m., Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction. Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a. m., Preacher, Rev. M. D. Mawe, B.A., Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. J. Mackenzie, M.A., Sunday School, 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. M. D. Mawe, B.A., Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. M. D. Mawe B.A. Sunday School, 5 p. m.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. C. B. Hill. 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service ; 6-30 p. m, Evening Service; 8-30 p. m., Men's Social Hour.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Appollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.

Seamen's Institute, Opp. Prince's Dock.—10 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service, 9. a. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell ; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Rev. H. E. Barrell Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m.

BOMBAY TIKKA GHARRIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The tikka gharry and its drivers, (most of whom are specimens of human intelligence), are a disgrace to this "first city in India." On his arrival in India a European does not find any other thing a greater source of trouble and annoyance. Not that I expect a state carriage and a pair to drive me about, nor do I expect a richly lined coach and a high bred waler or an arab, but in all probabilities one expects to get a gharry in which he finds himself safe. Looking at the animal the newly arrived Sahib begins to entertain doubt in his mind if the horse would not tumble down before the destination is reached. He feels a sort of nervous feeling when a lady is with him. On taking a seat more than ten minutes are lost, he finds before the cabby could understand where he has to drive his fare to. But his annoyance could be imagined when the European fare after half an hour's drive, becoming impatient, inquires of some townsmen whether the driver was taking him to the right place because the reply is "Oh! you are going in quite the opposite direction." The driver realises his position. He turns round, the constant jerks of reins and cracks of whip become more frequent. If it is a hot day and you are going on some business appointment you hardly can control your feelings. You have half a mind to jump out. But the sun is hot and besides you are in a part of the town whence you cannot find your way. If it is in the evening and you are going to some place of entertainment, ten to one you find the horse pulled up in front of the wrong show. When told that's not the place he takes you to another wrong place, and by the time you find it there's no time to go to the theatre or show you intended to. You return home. Now about the fare. He charges you (and I say without any exaggeration) double the amount laid down in his tariff book, because he has discovered that you are a new arrival in Bombay. No, he won't be satisfied with the proper amount until the police intervenes and even then you pay for losing your enjoyment and for having been submitted to a most unpleasant journey. Can you not imagine your position when such a thing happens (and it is not unusual), when you are going to dinner? Twice I was late at social functions and once had to return home without dinner.

The case is worse when a lady ventures to undertake a journey by herself. She finds herself at the shop about the time when they are closing or at a friend's much too late for five o'clock tea.

The authorities, I am told, are cognisant of this. They examine the animal and the vehicle before a license is issued. Even the driver has to pass through a certain test. Then where's the fault ? I suspect it's the lack of proper supervision after the license is issued. In the evening a nephew or a cousin gets hold of the turn-out, plies it on the sly. Naturally he is ignorant. With an Indian fare he is all right, because they both understand one another. Same is the case with the animal. A horse, put into harness at 5 o'clock in the morning, is sometimes not relieved until 7 in the evening. It is not intrequently the experience of the Bombay public to hear the driver's excuse "Ghora thakella hai," (the animal is over-worked). Why? Because he found fares in too quick succession to find time to go back to the stables to change the animal for night shift.

Apart from ignorance and want of intelligence, the majority of the hack drivers are "budmashes." They take advantage at every step. They will try and bully you. They don't hesitate to tell de

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

ALL PROFITS

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

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For full particulars, apply to

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AGENTS WANTED. *General Agents.*

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MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 31. BOMBAY, Aug. 1.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	73 5-16	1-8	
3 do. Rentes.	96	1-2	
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	83 3-4		unchgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	84 1-4		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 3-3		unchgd
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 9-16		unchgd
Bar Silver in New York	59 3-8		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25.25		unchgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20.47	01	
do. do. New York	4.86 1-2		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2		since
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight ..	4 1-3		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 1-2		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 1-2		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	3 1-4		unchgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3 3-8	1-8	

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days sight (Bank buying rate) 1s. 3 21-32d.

Closing tone of silver—Quiet.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £2,50,000.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s. 4 1.

Bills on Bombay ...Rs. 4,20,000 at 1s. 4d.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—

Total Bullions...£29,300,000	Inc. £	6,0,000
Public Deposits. £10 930,000	Dec. £	600,000
Other Deposit ..£10,800,000	Inc. £	700,000
Govt. Securities...£12 800,000	Unchanged.	
Other Securities..£29,200,000	do	
Notes and Coin..£27,900,000	Inc. £	200,000

The Bank Reserve is 54 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Unchanged.	Quiet.
Futures	...	Firm.
Manchester		Quiet and weak.
Total Sales	... 8,000	
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 1,000	
Imports	... 11,000	
Mid-Americans	... 6·53	unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9 35	unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6 23	6 20	6 11	6 07
+02	+04	+03	+03
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.		Jan.-Feb.
6·02	6 02		6·03
+03	+03		+04
Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.		Apl.-May.
6 04	6·05		6 05
+03	+03		+03

New York 11 a.m., July 11·71, Oct. 11·26

New York official Noon call Aug. 11·71 Oct. 11·23.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. 11·57, Oct. 11·29.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	2,000
" Receipts at " last year ...	600
" Exports to Great Britain	1 000
" Exports to Continent ...	2,000
Spot Cotton	12 00 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Aug. 11·71+05

Futures—Month of Oct. 11·23+02

dvanced on bullish private crop reports and declined partially under realizing.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	...11 15-16 unchgd
Futures month of Aug.	...11 61+01
Futures month of Oct.	...11 31+03
Tone of Spot Cotton	...Quiet.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

	Bales.
Total Actual Exports	3,000
Do. Forwarded	51,000
Do. Imports	27,000
Do. Stocks	7,6 ,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	...37 3-4 1-4
Do. Months—	..July-August.
Do. Name of Ports—London—No minal	
Wheat White Karachi	...37 5-8 unchgd
Do. Months	..July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	No minal.
Do. Month—	do.
Do. Name of Ports—	do.
Tone—Quiet.	

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe No Sellers—Dull.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

South Australian 37 per steamer July—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs	
85 p.c ex-ship.	...54+1-4
Do. Months—	...July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs	
85 p c ex ship	...54 3-4+1 2
Do. Months—	..Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.	Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore	..49 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—	..July-Aug.
Do. Name of Port.—Hamburg—Sellers.	
Tone—Quiet.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship	..50 3-4 unchgd
Do, Months—	...Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Firm.	
Linseed Calcutta	4[illegible] unchgd.
Do. Months—July-Aug.	
London—Value—Quiet but steady.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata...	47—1-4
Do. Months—	..Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £7-0-0 unchgd. July-Aug.—Hull—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

Fair Rio Coffee ... 9 1-2 unchgd.

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 3 6+1-4 Aug.—Done—Quie

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ... £ 7 3-3+1 3-3d.

Copper Braziers ... £ 81 1-2+1

Yellow Metal ... 6 7-8d. unchgd.

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s. 6d.—Value.

ARRIVALS :—

"Ilwen."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags) 12 6 3-4 unchgd.

D. Months of Shipments Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Steady. Moderate demand.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...11 3 1-4—3-41.

Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet. Very little doing.

German Beet not 50 p.c. ...9 11 3-4—1-1d.

Months of Shipments ...Aug.—Sellers.

9 3—1-4 —Oct.-Dec.—Sellers

Tone—Opened easier. Closed quiet.

E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 6+3-4d.

Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone—Quiet. Steady.

Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta ..11 4 1-2 unchgd.

Month of Shipments ...Aug.-Sept.—Value.

Tone—Dull.

C and F Bombay ...11 3 unchgd.

Months of Shipments ..Aug.-Sept.—Value.

Tone—Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta Do. 11 6 1-4—Aug.-Dec.—Value.

Fine White Java C and F Bom. & Karachi Do. 11 6 3-4—Aug.-Dec.—Value.

Tone—Steady. Only small business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [Aug 1st 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
7 Boxes Bullion	4,10,000	London	Chartered Bank
1 Box Sovns	15,000	do	do
2 Boxes Bullion	75,000	do	Hongkong Bank
Sovns	85,000	do	do
1 Box Bullion	28,400	do	Mercantile Bank
15 Boxes Bullion	10,17,500	do	National Bank
8 Boxes Bullion	3,07,500	do	Sas P & O S N C
Sovns	97,500	do	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 30th July 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	43	50,112
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	61	74,572

FINANCIAL

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 3rd July	3 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 17th July	3 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July	5 "

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened firm and unchanged at 1s 3d 31 32 T. T. 1s 4d on Demand and 1s 4d 1 4 for 3 months sight Credits. There has been some enquiry for Bank remittance for the mail. Bills are still rather scarce.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11 32d. Oct.
Do. do France	...70 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...146 3-4
Shanghai "	...199 3-4
Japan "	...159

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market this morning opened quiet but steady at 96 7-16 for Cash and 96 5-16 for the 29th August settlement. Slight fluctuations have occurred during the day and the market closes at the opening rates. A moderate business has been done.

We quote.—

Cash	...	96	7	0 to 96	8 0
29th Aug. Settlement		96	5	0 to 96	6 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday the London market for bar silver was quiet and unchanged at 27 3-8 for ready and 27 9-16 for delivery in two months. New York was also unchanged at 59 3-8. In the local market the rate for the first settlement opened at 69 13-16 ex duty and advanced to 70 at which price it closes. A moderate business is reported.

We quote.—

Indian Bar Gold	...	Rs.	24	1 0
Australian Gold	...	"	24	0 0
Straits Gold	...	"	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	...	"	70	0 0
1st Settlement	...	"	70	0 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	69	14 0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	...	"	73	6 0
1st Settlement	...	"	70	6 0
2nd Settlement	...	"	70	4 0

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 20 lakhs, allotments were made of 17·60 lakhs, bills and 2.40 lakhs T. T at 1s. 3 31-32d. and 1s. 4d. respectively, tenderers receiving only 6 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday Evening last was 40 lakhs. For next week the amount to be offered is again 20 lakhs.

Since the above sales, extras to the extent of about 15 lakhs bills have been allotted at 1s. 4d.

The steamer which left London on the 11th July and arrived to-day with the mail of the 18th July brings £120,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns (but no silver) and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	15,50,000
Bombay ...	... "	50,000
Madras ...	... "	2, 0,000
Total...	"	18,00,000

The steamer which left London on the 18th July and comes with the mail of the 25th July brings £150,000 silver £120,000 bar gold and £10,000 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	35,00,000
Bombay ...	... "	1,00,000
Madras ...	... "	2,20,000
Total...	"	39,00,000

The steamer which left London on the 25th July and comes with the mail of the 1st August brings £50,000 silver, £120,000 bar gold and £10, 0 Sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	20,30,000
Bombay ...	... "	9,10,000
Madras ...	... "	2,30,000
Total...	"	32,70,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits ...	.....	9,60,000
Other Deposits ...	6,78,000	.....
Sundries	41,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	54,59,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	6,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	6,47,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	10,74,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	6,25,000	.....
Bullion	.....	38,000
Balance with other Banks	1,45,000	.....
Sundries	.....	1,72,000
Cash	.....	46,05,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1912-13.	Bales 1911-12	Bales, Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	11,128	18 99.	— 7,868
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1912 to 31st July 1913 ...	2,734,571	2,494,561	+240010
Shipments for the week	.....	...	... ...
Europe ...	1,303	1,263	+ 142
China ...			
Japan ...	13,185	9,514	+ 3,912
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	14,791	10,907	+ 4,084
Total Shipments from 1st Sept. 1912 to 31st July 1913 ...			
Europe ...	488,988	312,927	+105941
China ...	43,036	3 ,116	+ 7,899
Japan ...	124,92	812,9 5	+ 8,977
Coast Ports ...	24,784	24,975	+ 3,823
Total...	1,467,267	1,267,533	+199134
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	18.6 8	18,976	+ 76
China ...			
Japan ...	5,16	....	+ 5,134
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 19th July 1913, 18,180 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Sept. 1912 to 26th July 1913—10,893 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1912.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish ...	...	273,110	273,174
Central India.	3	96,847	161,115
Gurseo and Nagur ...	...	111,031	113,090
Berar ...	22	418,9 7	539, 33
Central Provinces ...	18	288,737	358,436
Total Comras	241	1,198,282	1,444,848
Dholleras ...	2,529	2 3,257	30,403
Broach ...	.....	292,760	142,561
Compta and Dharwar ...	4,532	194,141	317,776
Westerns ...	2,815	112,953	
Bengals (N. & Provinces).	279	347,131	125,976
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	526	143,134	103,782
Sind ...	.....	1 8,474	93,140
Persian ...	203	3,011	4,965
American ...	.....	34,0 9	21 ,1 1
Egyptian ...	.....	2,432	1,820
Other sorts...	.....	4,894	9,710
Total ...	11,128	2,734,571	2,494,561

a Or 27,419 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st September, 1912.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1912	403,000
Receipts from 1st Sept., 1912, to 31st July, 1913 ...	2,734,571
	3,134,571
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1911, to 31st July, 1913 ...	1,467,257
	1,667,304
Less Afloat	24,802
	1,642, 02
Less Estimated mill consumption	968,000
	674,502
Less up-country by rail ...	29,032
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 1st August, 1913	645,420
Difference since last week ...	— 33,849

EXPORTS.

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—

The past week opened in the home markets with a sharp drop in prices, particularly for new crop positions. This was followed by a small but steady advance for three days, the recovery in New Orleans for October futures being 11 points. Telegrams to hand this morning advise a further advance of a few points, so that on the week the American Markets show a small decline in new crop. Reports regarding the progress of the crop in America are favourable, though rain is still needed in some sections of Texas. Beneficial rain has fallen elsewhere during the week. The Bureau Report, which is published in New York at noon to-day and will reach here to-morrow morning, is expected to be about 82 per cent. Should the actual figures come about 82 it will probably make little difference in the Market, as such an average condition has already been discounted, but above or below this may cause a temporary fall or rise.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Futures Aug. ...	11·62	11·71	+ ·09
" Oct. ...	11 20	11 22	— 08
Spot ...	12·15	12·00	— ·15
New Orleans—			
Futures Aug. ...	11·55	11 61	+·06
" Oct. ...	11·34	11·31	— ·03
Spot ...	12 1-16	11 15-16	— 1·8
Liverpool—			
Futures July-Aug.	6 38	6 26	— ·12
" Sept-Oct.	6·17	6·11	— ·06
Spot ...	6·64	6·53	— ·11

Early in the week our market for new crop was quiet, and with free Sellers in the Market prices gave way about Rs. 8. At the decline buyers came out to cover previous sales and rates recovered about Rs. 5 in one day. Since then we have had fluctuations but the tone has been steadier and today prices open at Rs. 279 for good Broach, Rs. 229 for fully good Bengals and Rs. 262-3 for fine Khamgaon Akola January. There has been some enquiry by Japan shippers for Nagpur and Khamgaon Akola at times, and some business has been done in these descriptions. Fine Bengal for November and December has also been enquired for, but few contracts have changed hands. Speculators in the bazaar have shown more interest in "suttas," and business has been livelier in the fluctuating markets we have experienced. In old crop fine Khamgaon Akola August delivery, and Coomptas for the same delivery have found buyers.

The decline in ready cotton has continued during the past week and there are no signs of an improvement yet. Holders have lost heart, and are letting go part of their stocks almost at buyers' prices. There has been rather more enquiry by shippers, chiefly for the Continent, but the demand has run on lower grades at cheap rates. Stocks held by mills appear to be sufficient for their requirements, as they are only buying very quietly, and where the cheapest lots are offering.

Crop reports throughout India continue favourable. The cotton plants are healthy and flourishing, and in some districts in the Punjab are already flowering. Here and there a break is needed for weeding purposes, and in some of the low lying districts in Broach slight damage is reported owing to too much rain, but this is a trifling matter and would easily be remedied by a few days' bright weather. The outlook at present is most encouraging and provided favourable weather is experienced in August, and there are a few showers in September, we should have a bumber cotton crop during the coming season. There is not a weak spot anywhere in the cotton area.

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

GRUNING AND CO. :—"Forecast of the Agricultural Bureau Report is 81·5 per cent."

CHARLES WILLIAMS :—"Rains reported Texas. Recommend selling."

HORNBY HEMELRYK :—"Miss Giles estimates condition 81·8."

WELD AND CO. :—"Condition estimates of crop up to 25th July :—Miss Giles 81·8 ; 72 members of the New York Cotton Exchange 81 1 ; Norden and Co. 82·7 ; S. M. Weld and Co. New York 83. Liverpool quiet market. Some short covering before Bureau, and on continued dry weather in South West Texas where rains are needed. Closed steady ; small market ; less offering for sale ; short covering continued. New York market featureless. In Carolina and Georgia cloudy. Texas and Oklahoma clear with light rain at Houstan (Texas)." Our travelling man wires from Longview (Texas):—"East Texas crop has not suffered so badly owing to drought as in Central Texas."

LATER.

The market has been quieter during the day, particularly for "suttas," and prices close about Rs. 2 lower for Broach and fully good Bengal and Re. 1 lower for other descriptions. Rates in many cases are nominal.

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	...	277 1-2	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	...	279	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	274	"
" " Yeotmal	...	271	"
" " Dhamangaon	...	268	"
" " Khamgaon Akola		232	"
" " Amraoti	...	231	"
" " Khandeish	...	247	"
F. G. " Khandeish	...	237	"
Fine " Bengal	...	238-9	"
F. G. Bengal ...	...	227	"

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·22	6·13	6·08
+02	+02	+01
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan	Jan.-Feb.
6·03	6·03	6·04
+01	+01	+01
Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apr.	Apl.-May.
6 05	6·07	6·07
+01	+02	New position

FREIGHTS.

The market has been firm during the past week and the following business is reported :—

HAMBURG : About 400 tons ready at 21s. seeds, cotton. For August shipment about 375 tons at 19s. seeds, cotton. For September 500 tons, light seeds at 16s. 6d. and seeds, cotton at 18s. 6d. For October about 375 tons at 17s. 9d. seeds cotton.

DUNKIRK : 1,500 tons ready at from 20s. to 21s. 3d. seeds, cotton ; and 200 tons cotton ready at 22s.

ANTWERP : 800 tons cotton at 19s., 19s 6d. and 20s. ready ; and 200 tons cotton at 20s. 6d. ready. 250 tons seeds, cotton September at 18s.

HULL : 1,000 tons light seeds August September at 16s. 6d.

GENOA : 250 tons seeds, cotton at 20s. August.

FIXTURE:—s.s. "Iran" Bombay to Antwerp, Hull or Dunkirk August loading at 24s, dead weight basis.

The following are rates :—

	August		
Antwerp	18s	l. s	20s s. c.
Dunkirk	19s	"	2 s "
Hamburg	19s	l, s	21s. "
Havre	19s	"	21s. "

(*Continued on page 5.*)

Spare your Spares!

"'Tis too late to spare, when all is spent."—PROVERB.

Unless you protect your spares from sun, friction, and sudden changes in temperature, they will be rendered worthless, even before the occasion for using them arises.

Never leave a tyre uncovered, but use the

Michelin Waterproof Wrapper,

which effectually protects the cover, and can be quickly removed at will.

Michelin produces all the tyre accessories required by the motorist, and gives as careful attention to their manufacture as to that of his celebrated tyres. That explains their unique simplicity and finish.

Use the Michelin Jack—handy, compact, easy to operate and easily kept in order—also the Michelin Repair and Fitting Outfits for covers and tubes. These accessories are indispensable to the motorist.

STOCKISTS:

BOMBAY: French Motor-Car and Electric Co., New Queen's Road. The Automobile Co., Ltd., New Queen's Road.

CALCUTTA: Russa Engineering works 110, 111 Russa Road North. the French Motor Car and Electric Co., 55 Bentinck St.

MADRAS: Addison and Co, Mount Road. Simpson and Co., 201 Mount Road.

ALIGARH: J. H. Johnson and Co.

I. 10.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

"LUTON" HAT DYE

With a single bottle of "Luton" Hat Dye you may renovate your old straw hat and make it equal to new. Put on in all colours that will dry at once WITHOUT GLOSS OR POLISH. WILL RESIST RAIN, and gives all the effects of new goods, dyeing the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance. One of the most useful inventions of the day.

OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

Owing to spurious imitations, be sure you ask for and see the name.

Manufacturers :—

WHITAKER & CO.,

LUTON DYE WORKS, KENDAL, ENGLAND.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT.
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co. ; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES :

ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

MARKET REPORT.

(*Continued from page* 4.)

London 19s „ 21s. „
Genoa 20s „ 22s. „
Amsterdam „ 20s. „
Liverpool / Marseilles 18s „ 20s. „
Hull 17s. 6. s.
Trieste Venice 2 s. seeds 22s. cotton.
September 6d. less than August.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date, as compared with receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1913.	Same period 1912.
Wheat	5,818,706	4,092,192
Linseed	3,424,481	3,444,658
Rape, Rai	943,9 7	1,045,468
Gingellyseed	1,089,635	633,922
Poppyseed	66,930	241,517
Groundnuts	899,295	844,064
Castorseed	1,540,623	1,076,747
Rice	3,239,483	2,725,316
Myrabollams	53 ,924	748,330
Cottonseed	2,857,325	2,108,632
Mowrasced	239,763	78,551
Gram	645,331	1,139 192
Jowar	490,486	690,1 1
Maize	6,028	385,932
Barley	191,891	82,016*

* Since 1st July, 1912.

LINSEED :—

We have seen some sharp fluctuations in this market during the past week and a large business has been done. At the beginning of the week there was a further advance in prices both at home and locally, but later on a smart reaction occurred, partly on easier markets on the other side, and partly owing to profit taking locally on the rise, and prices here dropped 6 annas per cwt from top values. Since then we have seen fluctuation, but the tendency has again been upwards after any decline, and it is possible we have not yet seen the top of the market. At the same time about Rs. 10 per cwt for new crop is a tempting price at which to sell, and any improvement in the weather in Canada would affect the market adversely. At the close the tone is steady and prices are as under :—

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 8	6 0	B.T.
September ...	„ 9	3 3	R.T.
April-May. ...	„ 9	12 3	„

RAPESEED :—

The market has been quiet but steady during the greater part of the week. There has been a moderate business doing.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.		
Brown Delhi Ma	„ 8	11 0	R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	„ 8	2 0	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore,	„ 9	3 0	R.T.
„ Guzerat	„ 9	0 0	B.T.

WHEAT :—

The market has remained quiet but steady with little business doing.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.		
White Pissi 85 p. c. ...	5	3 6	R. T.
„ Delhi, Sept ...	5	8 6	„
White Delhi, April-May	5	10 3	„

GINGELLYSEED :—

Crop reports are satisfactory. There has been some business doing in Bold White 85 per cent Dec.-Jan. delivery at about Rs. 58 per candy.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c. Rs.	57	8 0	D.T.
Black Beawar ... „	52	8 0	D.T.

CASTORSEED :—

The market continues steady with some business doing at current rates.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 35	8 0	

COTTONSEED :—

The market is steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 25	8 0	

POPPYSEED :—

Prices have given way during the week, but the market is still nervous and further fluctuations are likely.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 12	3 0	B.T.
July-August ...	„ 12	15 0	R.T.

GROUNDNUT :—

In old crop there is little doing but new crop is beginning to attract attention and a small business is reported.

We quote :—

Ready Bold ..	Rs.	51 8	0
Jan.-Feb. Bold,.	„	48 0	0
Jan.-Feb. Small,.	„	46 8	0

MOWRASEED :—

The market is steady with a moderate business doing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 14	0 B. T.
Aug.-Sept.	„	8 3	0 R. T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	11,123	bales.
Wheat	1,54,6 7	cwts.
Linseed	159,844	„
Rapeseed	23,490.	„
Gingellyseed ...	6,1 6	„
Poppyseed ...	9 98	„
Groundnuts ...	10,582	„
Castorseed	16,419	„
Rice	146,203	„
Myrabollams ...	3,677	„
Cottonseed	54,03)	„
Mowrasced	49,478	„
Gram	10,798	„
Joowar	9,497	„
Maize	8	„
Barley	1',469	„

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has been dull during the past week. Prices are easier, but owing to the disorder in China, buyers are practically out of the market. The Shanghai market continues very dull and considering the present conditions there is is unlikely that business will improve just yet. In Hongkong there is a little more doing, but business is trifling. At the moment we see little in favour of the yarn market for some time to come. The closing tone is dull.

Weekly sales from Shanghai. 100 bales
Unsold stock at .....75,000 bales
Sold but uncleared .....29,000 bales

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

The Manchester market has been quiet during the week and inactive. The local market remains unchanged and business generally is slack.

WHITE GOODS:—The market continues quiet and we have no change to report.

GREY GOODS:—The market is quiet with a small retail business passing.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market is quiet. There is however a steady demand for all kinds of printed goods, and prices are keeping up. Prices for dyed goods of wide widths have declined owing to these lines being overdone.

TURKEY RED PLAINS AND DHOOTIES:—The market continues dull and the demand is very slack. Business remain at a standstill as the dispute between dealers and importing houses is not yet settled. Home prices are maintained owing to manufacturers being well filled up.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market is quiet and unchanged.

METALS.

COPPER YELLOW METAL.—The Home market shows a further advance. Ours has also become firmer in sympathy, and large sales have been reported at advancing, prices.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's rates for the Standard Oil Company's brands :—
Tone.—Strong and advancing.

Snowflake Brand ....150°	per case.	
American	Rs. 6	0 2
White Rose Brand,....150°		
American	„ 5	12 2
Chester Brand .....75°		
Abel A'can	„ 5	2 2
Davoe's Imp Brilliant 76°		
Abel A'can	„ 5	0 2
Monkey Brand .....125°		
American	„ 4	14 2
Tiger Brand .....125°		
American	„ 4	14 2
White Camellia	per 2 tins	
Brand in tins ..... 125°	4	5 0
Elephant Brand		
Bulk in tins .....125°	4	5 0
Elephant Brand	per 8 l. gals.	
Bulk without tins ...125°	„ 3	11 0
	per 2 tins	
Camel Brand in tins...125°	„ 4	5 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions :—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine Oil Waterlily " per case of two tins ...	5	4	0
Kerosine Oil Firefly " per case of two tins... ...	4	15	0
Kerosine Oil Chukker" per two tins	4		0
Kerosine Oil Chukker" per 8 gallons	3	11	0
Kerosine Oil Victoria" per two tins		11	6
Kerosine Oil Victoria" per 8 gallons	3	1	6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0	4	0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality	0	3	
Burmah Candles per pound ...	0	4	0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	13	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	7	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	11	0
Ship Brand New Tins per pair ..	4	5	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3	6	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair..	4	0	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair.	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair ...	4	8	0
Shell 150° cases per case ...	5	8	0
Anchor cases per case ...	5	0	0
Rising Sun cases per case ...	4	14	0

SHARES.

The market is steady and active, large transaction having passed during the week, as the August settlement approached near. Bank of Bombay shares have kept quiet at and about Rs. 1,667 1-2 ; Bank of Indias have improved to Rs. 67 1-2 ; Indian Specie are unchanged at Rs. 64 ; Eastern Bank at Rs. 86. In mill companies, Ahmedabad Advanced are steady at Rs. 930 ; Bombay United are quite at Rs. 525; Crescents have improved to Rs. 130 ; Colaba Land and Mill Company shares advanced to Rs. 1,545; but latter have declined to Rs. 1,525, Central India's are quiet at Rs. 2,120, Davids have advanced to Rs. 570, Fazalbhoy's to Rs. 600, Kohinoors are unchanged at Rs. 795, Finlays at Rs. 367 1-2, Swans at Rs. 300, Madhavji Dharmsee Mill shares at Rs. 1,492 1-2, New Great Eastern at Rs. 247 1-2, Phoenix are quiet at Rs. 165, Maneckji Petit have dropped to Rs. 3,150, New City of Bombay are unchanged at Rs. 1,075, Standards at Rs. 1,430, Swadeshis at Rs. 1,720, Sun Mill shares are at and about Rs. 125, Textiles have declined to Rs. 1,420, Press shares are unchanged and quiet at previous quotations; Indian Cotton have declined to Rs. 133 3-4. In Miscellaneous, Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have advanced to Rs. 677 1 2, Banankuva are weak at Rs. 31-4, Shivrajpurs are unchanged at Rs. 22-1-2, Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares at Rs. 880, Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 240 and preference shares are at and about Rs. 275, Treachers are steady at Rs. 495, Bombay Telephone at Rs. 66, Jost Fans Supply and Electric Company share (fully paid up) have changed hands at Rs. 90, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 192, and preferencee shares have improved to Rs. 178 ; Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares after touching Rs. 91 have improved to Rs. 94 ; preference shares are steady at 173 ; and defd shares, after touching Rs 190, have improved to Rs. 195 ; Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 920 ; preference shares to Rs. 715 ; Bombay Flour and Oil Mills Company have changed hands at Rs. 920 ; In Railway Company Tapti Valley are steady at Rs. 602 1-2, Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 680 ; Amritsar Patti at Rs. 138 ; Central Provinces at Rs. 96 X D ; Gujarat Railway at Rs. 119 X D ; Upper Sindh Light Railway Company shares have changed hands at Rs. 6 premium. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds, Rs.	Rest. Rs.	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 1st Half.
Bank of Bengal ...	2,00,00,000	1,88 00,000	5,19,649	500	1,715x	14	14	14	14	7
Bank of Bombay ...	1,00,00,000	1 06,00,000	6 07,238	500	1,667½	13	13	14	14	7½
Bank of Madras ...	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,440x	12	12	12	12	6
Bank of Rangoon ...	16,00,000	3,66 000	50,226	100	90	6	6	4½	4½	2½d
Bank of India ...	50,00.000k	5,00,000	2,08,355	50	67½	6	6	6	6	3
Benares Bank ...	5,00,000	2,00,000	22,463	125	170	8	8	8	8	4
Bengal National Bank ...	8,05,487	55,000	3,271	50	46	1	2	4	5	...
Allahabad Bank P ...	25,00,000b	36,00,000	1,22,000	100	356x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ...	20,00,000	30,00 000	84 599	100	284	14	14	14	14	14b
Bank of Upper India ...	10,00'000	9 40,000	21,300	100	155	10	10	10	10	5
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,000k	£1,700,000	£132 569	£ 0	£59	14	14	14	14	...
Delhi and London ...	£337,625	£14 000	£4 841	£25	270	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ...	£400,000	£15 000	£7,998	£4	86	...	...	4	5	...
HongKong, Shanghai ...	$15,000,000k	$32,450,000	$2,050,000	$125	£30	34	34	34	34	16
Indian Specie ...	75,00,000x	15,00,000	5,88 415	50	64	6	7	7	8	3½
Kathiawad and Ahmedabad P...	6,73,520	.....	7,763	10	10	...	Nil	6	6	...
Lahore Bank ...	1,11,125	42,500	6,0.0	35	40	7¼	8	8	8	...ey
Mercantile of India ...	£187,500A / £375,000B k	£415 000	£:0,105	40	{ £12½ / £12½	£21½ / £21½	6	7	7	8	...
National of India ...	£1,000 000k	£1,000,000	£64,008	£12½	610	12	37‡	12	14	...
Orient Bank of India ...	1,03 065	.....	1,755	30	35	6	6	6	6	...ey
Oudh Commercial ...	5,00 000	3,00,000	77,530	100	150	10	10	10	10	...
Punjab Banking Co. P ...	6,00,000h	10 50,000	40,289	100	270	10	10	15	15	7½
Punjab National ...	9,76,959	10,00,000	39,000	100	170	10	10	10	10½	5½
Peoples of India ...	12,46,375n	3,00,000	29,712	30	30	9	9	9	9	...

a—First half-year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotation.
‡ Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway		
Amritsar Patty	February-July	6½ 630
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	March-August	6 p.c. 138
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80	January-July	4 96
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100	.....	4 p.c. 117
Sind Light Railways Limited	.....	4 119
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	June-December	7 141
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	April-August	7½ 602½
	February-August	5½p.c. 132½

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Managing Agents or Secretaries.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account.	Paid up per Share.	Market quotation.	Profit an Loss carried forward.	DIVIDENDS P. C. PER YEAR. 1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 Half
Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co. Ld. ...	Volkart Brothers.	Rs. 8,60,000	Rs. ...	Rs. 13,51,127	Rs. ...	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 9 0	Rs. 6,536	p. c. 100	p. c. 40	p. c. 50	p. c. 60	p. c. ...
Century S. & M. Co. Ld ...	C. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,404	67,19,957	100	232½	39,289	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ld. ...	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	23,00,000	...	18,41,030	47,27,875-14 5	700	1,530	3,348-4-8	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg Ld.	Purshotam Vithaldas & Co.	2,00,000 a	...	1,69,133-9-7	...	500	...	8213-15-9	...	...	...	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ld. ...	Tata Sons and Co.	96,87,500	...	50,91,039	...	{ 500 / 250	2,120	43,283	105	115	05	135	...
Cresent Mill Co. Ld....	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	130	4,531	4	...	...	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ld. ...	Greaves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,993	...	300	170	1,28,779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ld.	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,43,200	...	46,184 b	5,10,092	200	100	...	...	...	3½	4	...
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,00,000	13,39,462	...	500	140	3,23,527	...	...	...	...	...
Emperor Edward Spg & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	B. D. Petit Sons & Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 & 2,13,000	...	500	500	62,516	11	5	2	8	...
Fazulbhoy Mills Ld. ...	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06,000 c	...	250	600	3772-15-2	10ps	10ps	15ps	50 s 15ps	...
Gold Mohor Mills	Tulsidas Khandas and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000	1	5,24 207 11-1 m	500	473-12	5,745-14-8	20ps	...	...	50ps	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ld. ...	Greaves Cotton & Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,905	...	500	400	13,706	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ld	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,50,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	195	1,89,815 Loss	...	...	...	...	...
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ld ...	Readymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co.	8,43,000	...	72,994	...	1,000	200	47,043	...	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mills Co. Ld	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,505	...	500		1,18,222	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ld.	Killick Nixon & Co	13,53,000	10,00,000 d	19,37,000	33,55,653	500	795	9442-15-4	6	6	5	10	...
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld.	Messrs. Khattau Makanji and Co	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8 3	...	1,000	1,380	7,036 1-3	7	5	6½	8½	k
Madowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ld. ...	Goculdass Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,50,000	...	11,83,755	...	500	1,430	3301-4-2	17	10	13	30	...
Maneckjee Petit Manufacturing Co. Ld. ...	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	38,03,570	...	60,73,955	44,53,815	1,000	3,150	2',345	145	60	50	50	...
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mills Co. Ld. ...	N. Sirrah and Co.	4,95,000	...	5,000	...	250	255	492-7-11	...	...	...	...	6
Morarjee Goculdas S. and W. Co. Ld. ...	Morarjee Goculdas and Co	11,50,000	...	9,71,000 e	...	1,000	3,200	...	25	20	12	17½	...
New City of Bombay Mfg Co Ld. ...	Bradbury and Co.	6,00,000	...	6,01,500	13,42,000	500	1,075	267-4-1	10	10	10	13	...
Phœnix Mills Ld. ...	Tulsidas Khandas and Shapoorji	8,03,000	8,00,000	3,94,725	22,14,978	100	165	26,428	6	6	6	13½	...
Port Canning and Land Mfg Co. Ld. ...	Messrs. David Sassoon & Co. Ld.	60,00,000	...	3,75,000	...	1,000	880	4,72,244	38	42	40	40	45
Shahapur Spg. and Wg. Co. Ld	Morarji Goculdas and Co	8,00,000	...	23,78,114-12	...	1,000	5,000	1,53-4-8 Loss	300	250	225	300	...
Southern Mahratta Spg and Wg Co. Ld (P)..	Forbes, F. Campbell and Co Ld.	11,77 750 g	...	7,51,911	28,36,772	250	70	3,15,719	6	...	...	...	...

PRESSES.

The Akbar Manufacturing & Press Co. Ld...	Hajeebhoy Lalljee & Co.	Rs. 750	Rs. Nil	Rs. 2,46,754-12-11	Rs.	Rs. 750	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 1,216-6-3	Rs. 350	Rs. 350	Rs. 250	...	...
The New Prince of Wales Press Co. Ld..	Forbes, F. Campbell & Co Ld.	2,97,500	Nil	2,15,000	8,86,302-6-7	500	740	13,538-10-6	6 p c	8 p c	8 p c	8 p c	...

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Ld. ...	C. H. B. Forbes & Co.	Rs. 3,46,845	Rs. 1,40,000	Rs. 6,000	Rs. ...	Rs. 60	Rs. 20	Rs. 3997-7-11	p. c. ...	p. c. 2	p. c. 2	p. c. 2	...
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	.....	3,50,000	...	3,50,000 on 1-4-913	...	70	94	...	8	10	10	10	...
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ltd.	Smetham Byrne & Co. Church Gate Street	1,83,200	...	19,000	...	400	400	...	5	5	5	5	5
Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ld. ..	Allum, Eharucha & Co.	51,500	...	h	...	50	300	...	20	25	30	40	...
Josts Fans Supply and Engineering Co. Ld..	Josts Fans S. and E. Co. Ld.	2, 0,000	...	20,000	...	100 i 50 j	...	1,945	12		9	10	...
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ld. ...	R. Paterson Brown	1,50,000	...	4,18,73,510-9-4	...	50	495	...	18½	20	20	:	Div. yearly
Thacker and Co ...	J. R. S. Worrall	75,000	...	2,00,210-12-10	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treacher and Co ...	.....	10,00,000	...	5,07,497-4-1	...	500	495	1,277-6	6	6	3	4½	...
Tata Iron and Steel Co Ld	Messrs. Tata Sons and Co	2,01,00,000	60,00,000	...	...	Fully paid	467	35,000	6	6	6	...	...

a Preference Share Capital Rs. 6,00,000 ; Rs 8,00,000 Total Capital. b Rs. 2,39,120 Depreciation. c E. of Dividend Fund Rs. 3,03,000 d Rs. 5,00,000 only called up. e Depreciation of machinery and other accounts Rs. 15,25,000. f Rs. 75 per share for six months ended 31st D c. 1912, Dividend for 30th June 1913, is to be declared hereafter. g On 1 Rs. 11,77, 750, Pref. Rs. 1,12,000. Total Rs. 12,89,075 h Life Assurance Fund Rs. 63,31,438-10-8. Guarantee Assurance Fund Rs. 1,43,729-15-3. Shareholders Bonus Fund Rs. 35,05)-9-11. Investment Reserve Fund Rs. 1,65,276-13-0. i On one thousand shares. j On two thousand shares. k Half year ending 31st December 1912 Ad Interim-Dividened at Rs. 45 per share. l Building Depreciation Fund Rs. 42,000, Machinery Depreciation Fund 1,70,608 5-11, Reserve Fund 90,000, Equalization of Dividend Fund 75,000 ; m Land Rs. 61,010-9-10 Building and Tank Rs. 3,54 081-10-0, Building Extension Rs. 1,09,135-7 3, Machinery Accessories, &c Rs. 10,61,518-12-2.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, now at Kamptee, will, towards the end of the year, move from India to Aden to be stationed in relief of the 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, which will return home. The Royal Irish Rifles are due to embark at Bombay on the 10th of December, and will be conveyed to Aden in the transport "Rewa." The "Rawa" will bring home the 1st Battalion, Middlesex Regiment, from Aden.

Colonel William Persse Blood who will complete four years in the appointment of Assistant-Adjutant-General at the War Office on the 9th proximo has been granted an extension of his tenure till the 25th February, 1914. He was originally associated with the Royal IrishFusiliers, and has seen much service on the Staff in India and at home. His successor will be Lieutenant-Colonel John William Gascoigne Roy, who has been in command of the 2nd Battalion, Sherwood Foresters (Notts. and Derby Regt.) since March 30th, 1911. Lieutenant-Colonel Roy was gazetted into the Derbyshire Regiment from the Militia, on November 2nd, 1884, and reached his present rank on January, 18th 1911. In addition to being adjutant of his battalion, he has also served as an adjutant of Militia and in the Imperial Yeomanry. He was a Special Service Officer in South Africa from March 12th to September 5th 1901 ; Recruiting Staff Officer at Leeds from April 1st, 1903, to March 18th, 1906 ; and Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Recruiting at the War Office from March 19th, 1903, to March 18th, 1910.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, July 18.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

Prince Arthur of Connaught made his first public appearance since the announcement of his betrothal this morning, when he opened the Commercial Motor Vehicle Exhibition at Olympia. His father has also an engagement to-day, for the Duke is presenting prizes to the students of the Royal Academy of Music this afternoon.

CROWN PRINCE OF GREECE.

To-day the Crown Prince of Greece is twenty-three. He knows England well, for as a boy he regularly accompanied his mother on her summer visits to Seaford and Eastbourne. On one of these visits King Edward marked the Prince's nineteenth birthday by conferring on him the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order. He came with his father to the Coronation, and stayed with Queen Alexandra at Marlborough House for the rest of the season of 1911.

"W. G.'s" BIRTHDAY.

A birthday of special interest to-day is that of Dr. W. G. Grace, still the greatest cricketer we have had. It is sixty-five years since he was born in the country for which he played for close upon a third of a century, but he still makes occasional appearances at the wickets in club matches. "W. G.," by the way, is just a week older than Mr. Balfour.

ORGAN WHICH HANDEL PLAYED.

While the Court is out of town the old music-room in Buckingham Palace is to receive some attention. Here is the organ upon which Handel was wont to play. It is some years since any renovation work was carried out here, and the place now presents a somewhat dingy appearance. It is but rarely used to-day, as his Majesty has decided not to renew the State concerts there.

BALLOTING FOR THE LAUREATE.

The new Laureate has had little recognition from the general public. A weekly journal recently instituted a ballot in which its readers were invited to vote for Alfred Austin's successor. Sixteen poets were named from which to choose, and the result, published only yesterday, is highly interesting. Forty thousand seven hundred and fifty-one votes were cast ; those in favour of Mr. Bridges totalled only 710—under 2 per cent. Seven poets were placed before Robert Bridges. These are: Rudyard Kipling 22,630 ; Alice Meynell, 5,598; John Masefield, 3,267; Thomas Hardy, 2,170; William Watson, 1,086; Henry Newbolt, 821; and G. K. Chesterton, 777. Maurice Hewlett, with 35 votes, is the last of the sixteen.

A SWISS NAVY !

The debate on the Naval Estimates serves to recall the fact that centuries before Germany was to be reckoned with as a sea power, Switzerland possessed a fleet equipped for warfare. Eight hundred years ago, on all the larger Swiss lakes, armed galleys were maintained by the rival cantons. Skilled shipwrights had to be imported from Genoa for the construction of these vessels, some of which carried crews of five hundred men or more. The largest of these flotillas was maintained on the lake of Geneva when the inhabitants of Geneva were at war with Savoy. Since the neutrality of Switzerland has been guaranteed by the Powers, there has been no need for war vessels on the lakes. The Swiss, however, possess a mercantile navy, which carries a considerable amount of trade over the 342 miles of navigable waterways in the Republic.

ST. PAUL'S.

The canvas-enclosed scaffolding which for some weeks has hidden from view the pine-apple which crowns the south-west tower of St. Paul's, has now been removed, and the newly-gilt ornament stands out gloriously golden against the backyard of the sky. The real effect of the renovation is best appreciated by comparing the glittering pineapple with its neighbour on the north-west tower, black with the thick coating of London coal smoke which has descended on the Cathedral during the last half century, the period which has elapsed since the pine-apples were last burnished. Now the long chain of steeplejacks' ladders are creeping up the north-west tower. And if the funds of the cathedral can run to it, Londoners will presently see the ball and cross above the dome disappear behind the decorator's temporary work-hop 400 ft: above the churchyard, to re-emerge as golden as the pineapples below. But even a cathedral treasurer may find it awkward to pay the bill for covering something like 1,000 square feet of surface with pure gold leaf.

A NEW WORD.

The advertiser has done much to enrich the English language with new words, and there is a poster in London just now which seems to have struck out quite a new line in the endeavour to say something fresh in praise of a lady performing in one of the revues. She is described in large capitals as "Dainty! Illuring!! Surprising!!!" "Illuring" strikes one as quite a good word.

MAYORAL RECEPTIONS.

During the eight days of the King's visit to Lancashire his Majesty and the Queen were, the phrase used in the Court Circular, "received by the Mayor and Mayoress" of no fewer than twenty-eight towns. In addition they were received by the Lord Mayors and Lady Mayoresses of Liverpool and Manchester. This one would say must be a record in mayoral receptions of the Sovereign.

MORGANATIC CONSORTS.

Now that Duke Ludwig of Bavaria has secured a divorce, only one actress is left among the morganatic consorts of German princes. Twelve months after the death of his second wife, the duke of Saxe-Meiningen morganatically espoused Fraulein Helen Franz, a member of the famous Saxe-Meiningen company of players, and their married life has now extended over forty years.

MINISTERS' SALARIES.

Compared with the salaries given to British Ministers, the stipend of 12,000 dollars which Mr. Bryan declares is insufficient for the Secretary of State, as the leading member of the Executive, seems very inadequate. Roughly, Mr. Asquith secures 20,000 dollars, as do Mr. Lloyd George, each of the five secretaries of State, and the Presidents of the Board of Trade and the Local Government Board. Mr. Churchill receives 22,500 dollars, and Viscount Haldane 50,000 dollars. There are only six Cabinet Ministers who are given a smaller allowance than Mr. Bryan, and even they take 10,000 dollars each, while the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland obtains the equivalent of the President's total salary—100,000 dollars.

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THE Bombay Gazette

Saturday, 2nd August, 1913.

FEASTING AND FASHION.

When the morality play of "Everywoman" was first produced in England, many people in the audience were surprised to see the importance which was given to the vice of Greed. This character, which was personified by a woman, had quite a big role; she was conspicuous at the banquet, regaling herself with rich foods and drinking more wine than was wise or wholesome. She was always ready for a second or third helping, for a fifth or sixth glass, she was, in common idiom, a very good knife and fork. Greed, or gluttony which is the more exact term, is surely not such an everyday feminine failing that this pointed object-lesson was necessary. Even those amongst us who are most on the alert to pick out the faults of their friends, even they would find it difficult enough to name half-a-dozen women of their acquaintance who are noticeably greedy, who habitually overeat, to the extent of laying themselves open to the reproach of gluttony. Moderation in eating is almost as fashionable amongst women of to-day, as it was in the time of crinolines and sandals, in the age when feminine refinement was best indicated by a small and capricious appetite. It is no affectation of delicacy which supplies the motive for modern good-sense in matters gastronomic, for ill-health is no longer considered an attractive womanly attribute, and few men of to-day would be likely to think, like Byron, that the sight of a robust woman enjoying a good meal, was a spectacle to fill the poetic masculine mind with disgust and disillusion. The temperance in eating which women affect to-day is the result of very different causes from those which made our great-grandmothers "toy with their food" or "push away an untouched plate." A campaign of enlightenment on the subject of the physical machinery of the human being, revelations about the digestion which would have deeply offended early-Victorian sensibility, unreserved advertisements, and the propagandist literature of food-faddists—these are the prophets to whom our cautious maids and matrons lend an attentive ear. The terror of obesity and the looming shadow of middle-age, are sufficiently alarming considerations to induce self-denial in those who are inclined to be "gourmandes", for the one may be combated, and the appearance of the other almost indefinitely postponed by due attention to diet.

A startling contrast to modern moderation is afforded by the records of the truly surprising amount of food which women used to consume both at public banquets, and in the privacy of their own homes. At the present price of provisions, no housekeeping allowance would be adequate, if the old modes still prevailed, for the cost of daily living and the cost of entertaining on such a scale would be beyond all but the most ample means. We need not go very far back into social history to find examples of ladies who had astonishingly hearty appetites; in fact we can cite at least one such dame who defied the fashion of her times, and was the terror of frugal early-Victorian hostesses. Lady Scott, we are told, was a person whom fellow-guests were anxious to precede at the buffet, for she left disastrously depleted dishes, and general devastation in her wake. Orthodox feminine diners-out looked at her progress with horror, possibly, too, with a touch of wistfulness, as they ate with affected indifference their own meagre portions. Half a breast of mutton, half a chicken, a whole lobster, a large blancmange, the entire contents of a salad-bowl, were the courses consumed by Lady Scott at a dinner-party. Lady Spencer Stanhope, who supplies the amazing list, has perhaps recorded it with a hint of amused sympathy; at any rate she herself was not indifferent to the pleasures of the table, for she admits that the first thrill of admiration for Disraeli was awakened in her heart, as she observed his exquisite manner of preparing truffles for her consumption. A little further back in the records of feminine repasts, we come upon feats which throw into insignificance Lady Scott's comparatively frugal collations. The ethereal-looking ladies of eighteenth-century portraiture, with their gauzy draperies, and general air of being scarcely earthly, were famous trencherwomen: knowing nothing of proteids, food-values or the nutritive properties of nuts, they ate everything digestible or indigestible, that came in their way, and consumed, at a single meal, a quantity of provisions which would provide, for the average middle-class household in this century, substantial dinners for three or four days. Beer for breakfast, and parties for supper, must have been very destructive to nymph-like beauty and to creamy complexions. What then can have been the middle-age appearance of the seventeenth-century nymphs who daily worked their way through several plates of soup, two or three game-birds, meat, pastry, salad, and a few sundries in the way of hard-boiled eggs, fruit, pickles and preserves?

The sumptuary laws which were enacted to be a check on over-lavish entertainers, forbade the heaping of more than six different kinds of meat on any one platter! One wonders how the mandate was enforced, and whether the hostesses of the day were annoyed or pleased with the legislators. In spite of well-intentioned laws, heavy feasting was the rule in well-to-do households. We hear that Maria Theresa, in the midst of voracious eating at the Royal Dejeuner, used to pause now and then to exclaim dolefully "I know everything is being eaten up, and nothing will be left for me." This lament was often made by her, in spite of the fact that her own Spanish cooks, in addition to the court cooks, kept her well supplied with rich food. One surmises that many of the supposed victims of poisoners, many fair dames who were cut off suddenly and mysteriously, were in reality amongst the unromantic company of those who, in vulgar parlance, "dug their own graves with their teeth." A diplomatic warning from the doctor, the more carefully-worded, but still more terrifying hint of the dressmaker, are usually sufficient in this century to check any tendency towards emulating the extravagant indulgence of the ladies of a bygone age. One wonders, however, whether such Spartan self-denial has not occasionally its regrets, whether some society dames, who have successfully combated the 'elderly spread' which incautious dining induces, do not begin to wonder when fashion will permit them to forego their self-imposed privation, and to grow old as ungracefully as they please. When this reckless time arrives they will yield, without misgivings to the temptations which they formerly resisted; they will be able to understand and to echo Sydney Smith's complacent reflection:—"Fate cannot harm me, I have dined to-day."

THE EAST INDIES SQUADRON. It is understood that the changes recently effected in the composition of the East Indies Squadron by the withdrawal of obsolete ships and their replacement by modern cruisers, will be followed up by further changes in the same direction. In fact, this is only following out the policy recommended years ago by the Imperial Conference in which the East Indies Squadron was to take a prominent place in the linking up of the East with the West. There are several cruisers of the East Indies Squadron which are useless as fighting ships and would only prove death-traps to their crews if called upon to oppose more modern cruisers. Their usefulness begins and ends with patrol work. More than a year ago, says a contemporary, the Dutch Government appointed a Commission to report upon the defence of the Dutch East Indies. The result is certainly startling, for the Commission now reports that Holland should build nine Dreadnoughts, six torpedo cruisers, and a large number of torpedo craft and submarines, the proposed fleet to be divided between home waters and the East. We have still to learn on what grounds this division of force is recommended, and probably the reasons will not be published. The cost of the new fleet would amount to at least 25 millions sterling, and that is a considerable naval outlay for Holland to face on naval armaments. The question arises, by what power is the Dutch colony menaced? The scheme also suggests reflections upon the futility of building minor navies for service in European waters. At present the Dutch Navy is of no practical importance, but if Holland is going to build Dreadnoughts, even half a dozen might conceivably turn the scale or render her alliance of value. The maintenance of neutrality is supposed to be the Dutch objective, and perhaps it is; but can she afford to remain neutral with so powerful a neighbour on her frontiers? We must keep the East Indies Squadron strong in case the Dutch should one day be allied with a possible enemy of Britain.

PASSING OF THE RAND CRISIS. The immediate danger arising out of the Labour unrest on the Rand seems to have passed away, according to yesterday's cables, and the news will be received with general relief. This result is due to two causes: the revolt of the railwaymen and a large number of miners from the revolutionary propaganda of the agitators and the strong and determined attitude which the Union Government has taken up. We indicated on Wednesday the possibility of this passing of the crisis, for there is a generous and sincere disposition on the part of the mine-owners and the Government to give the men's grievances every consideration; and the recent rioting and bloodshed was so obviously the sequel to an unscrupulously worked-up agitation—and this without giving the authorities time to inquire into the unrest—that it is not surprising that the more sober-minded of the workers concerned have determined not to be led into criminal folly by the militants. General Botha and his Government are to be congratulated on the firmness and tact which have characterised their attitude, while the facts of the dispute and the way in which the threat of a general strike has ended provide a complete vindication of Lord Gladstone's use of the troops to preserve, not only law and order but life. It now remains for the men to continue the policy of patience and discretion and for the holding of a full and purposeful inquiry into labour conditions on the Rand, and a further dark chapter in South African history will be spared.

JUNGLES AND MALARIA. Dr. BENTLEY, the malaria expert who recently prepared such a thorough report on the conditions of and remedies for the disease in Bombay, has not had so fortunate an experience in his own province, Bengal. There Dr. Bentley has been associated with Major Fry, I. M. S., in the work of investigation, but with great natural difficulties to fight against they do not appear to have been able to make much headway. Amid the dense damp jungles of Bengal they are obviously placed at a far greater handicap than was Dr. Bentley in performing his very effective work in this city. The annual report on the sanitation of Bengal adopts almost a despondent tone on this subject, a rise in the mortality having again been recorded. The various measures which have been taken throughout the province, have, so far we are informed, been unproductive of any real permanent advantage and in many places they have been discontinued. The clearance of jungle and tanks and the destruction of mosquitos have not proved successful measures. Government is of opinion that on the present knowledge the only method by which it is possible to reduce the rate of mortality, and the risk of infection is the more extended use of quinine. At the same time an experiment on a fairly large scale to determine the effect of the wholesale clearance of jungle on the general health of the villages is to be undertaken.

THE INDIA OFFICE. The prognostication of the *Times* that Lord Crewe would make a statement as to India Office reforms and the aim of those reforms has been fulfilled and the question asked by Lord Midleton had evidently been pre-arranged. The scheme which Lord Crewe has intimated he is about to adopt, though legislative assistance will be first required, is such as we foretold would be the outcome of the recommendations of experienced business men as advisers. From Lord Crewe's speech we take it that the India Office will be purged of its early Victorian methods and that in future it will be conducted on purely practical business principles. Whether all the recommendations of the Committee are to be carried out is not clearly stated, but even if those which the Secretary of State is willing to adopt be carefully observed the vexatious delays, of which complaints were numerous, will be a thing of the past. But it must be observed that for the time being, as the Chamberlain Commission is still sitting, any alterations in constitution of the India Council must be regarded as provisional only. The Commission has gone so far with its work as to convince the Secretary of State that the system obtaining in his office was antiquated and called for immediate improvement.

BISLEY. The Bisley rifle meeting shows no falling-off in the popularity, so far as the competitors are concerned. We hear, however, that the War Office authorities entertain serious doubts as to whether the meeting in its present form has not outlived its usefulness. A large number of the present competitions are regarded as encouraging pot hunters rather than as conducting to the military efficiency of the Territorials. It is not that the National Rifle Association will be called upon to make drastic changes in its programme if it wishes to retain its present privileges and particularly the supply of free ammunition now furnished for the great annual meeting.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" with the homeward Mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Aden at 11-30 a. m. on Friday.

THE P. and O. s. s. "China" with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

Calcutta will shortly be able to boast of having manufactured the first motor cycle car in India.

Revised rules regarding the grant of mining concessions in India have been approved and will be shortly issued.

H.M.S. "Espiegle," Commander W. Nunn, R.N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo, which port she left on the 26th July.

THE estimates, amounting to nearly half a crore are now before the Government for the Mysore-Hassan line of railway construction, the work on which is likely to be sanctioned at an early date.

Active proceedings are proceeding in the Kakenkote jungle on the Mysore-Manantoddy road in view of the coming visit of the Viceroy in November. The electric light cables are being laid to the camp from a distance of about fifty miles.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

MR. CHURCHILL'S TRIUMPH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 18.

Mr. Arthur Lee, who replied for the Opposition to Mr. Churchill's main speech last night was pained at his mock repudiation on behalf of himself and his colleagues of any interest in oil shares, stating that the right hon. gentleman's observations were "more suited to the atmosphere after luncheon at the National Liberal Club." Some of the Unionist papers endorse this rebuke but otherwise the First Lord has a good Press. How envious some people must be to see Mr. Churchill praised in the *Daily Mail* for his "energy and insight" in regard to present and future oil supplies and equally lauded by the *Times*. In some quarters he is taken to task for not having announced his intention to forthwith lay down additional ships to meet the Canadian contingency but his more responsible critics are satisfied that in accelerating the construction of three vessels under orders he has done all that can be expected in the circumstances. But he has only postponed the evil day if, as I am assured by those in touch with Canadian sentiment including a well-known public man who has recently arrived from Ottawa, the action of the Senate in rejecting the Borden Bill is in accordance with the irrevocable will of the people. It really looks that Mr. Churchill or whoever is First Lord of the Admiralty at the beginning of next year will have to make up his mind to ask Mr. George or whoever is then Chancellor of the Exchequer to find the ways and means for three new leviathans.

DREADNOUGHT PRESENTS.

Not without some ground, the charge is frequently made against the Labour Party in general and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald in particular that their attacks on the Government are always most carefully timed and that they never occur when there is any chance of their censures of their votes giving the Ministerial whip the slightest anxiety. In parenthesis was there ever a more astute move than that of putting the Labour leader and a *Times* man on an Indian Royal Commission with two free trips to India? To return to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald's tactics as a Parliamentary chief, his speech last night though censorious was not calculated to disturb Mr. Illingworth, and Mr. Churchill clearly did not take Mr. Ramsay Macdonald either at his own very high valuation or even quite seriously. To Indian readers the most interesting part of Mr. Macdonald's speech was that in which he referred to certain mysterious and abortive efforts that attracted much attention at the time. As the point is of some importance, particularly in view of Mr. Churchill's emphatic disclaimer, and as the newspapers do not report this part of the debate verbatim, I quote the essential passages from the official record in Hansard. Mr. Macdonald having expressed satisfaction at the collapse of the Borden project, continued in his best lecturing style as follows:—

"I think one may ask the Admiralty to try in future to acquire some elementary knowledge of Imperial politics before it tries to force schemes upon self-governing colonies or before it goes, as it undoubtedly did, to the responsible governing authorities of the Malay States and suggests that they should give a Dreadnought and also supports the scheme in India by which the independent native princes should make a present of another Dreadnought to the British Admiralty.

The Hansard report proceeds:—

"Mr. Churchill was understood to deny the suggestion.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald: Does the right hon. gentleman tell us that no suggestion was made to the Malay States or to the native princes of India that these Dreadnoughts should be supplied?

Mr. Churchill: No suggestion was made by the Admiralty.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald: Is that a technical answer or is it a real answer that they themselves in the Malay States, out of their own brains, upon their own initiative, sat down and took it into their heads, without any suggestion or prompting from anybody, except themselves, to supply a Dreadnought and that the native princes of India did the same?

Mr. Churchill: I have always understood that the initiative came entirely from the Malay States. As far as India is concerned, I know nothing of any scheme ever being on foot to get the Indian princes to move. Certainly no such scheme was ever encouraged in any way by the Government so far as my knowledge as a Minister of the Crown goes.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald: As a matter of fact, there was a scheme on foot and it was the subject of very considerable pressure. As far as the Malay present is concerned, it is very odd that the Admiralty accepted the offer the very day they heard the news about it.

Mr. Churchill: I would accept a Dreadnought from the Labour Party if they offered it.

The House seemed rather to enjoy Mr. Churchill's little joke. Not so Mr. Macdonald who most likely did not see it. Anyhow he proceeded to argue that no First Lord of the Admiralty could at a moment's notice and without wondering its effect upon naval policy. I do not imagine that the gift was quite so sudden as all that. Mr. Churchill's statement that the Malay gift was spontaneous is not inconsistent with his knowing what was to happen.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

"When Mr. Lloyd George goes out of office I will wash an ox and hold festivities in the park," said Lord Northbourne yesterday at a meeting in his little Kentish Kingdom, Sandwich way. As the Hon. Walter James for about 20 years he sat in the House of Commons for a working class constituency in the North and according to "Dod's Parliamentary Companion" is still a member of the Reform and National Liberal Clubs. "If they do these things in the green tree what shall be done in the dry?" If a landowner who ranks as a Liberal talks like this about Mr. Lloyd George, one can understand the feelings towards the Chancellor of the Exchequer of landowners who are staunch Tories. In the City where hitherto he has had very few well-wishers they seem to be less inimical to him. At any rate he had to use the words of the principal Opposition journal at a "very friendly" reception at the annual dinner given by the Lord Mayor to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and representatives of the mercantile and banking communities. He was not only enthusiastically welcomed at the reception held before the banquet but loudly applauded when he rose to respond to the toast of "Continued Prosperity to the Public Purse and the Health of the Chancellor of the Exchequer." Very different from last year's banquet when the Governor of the Bank of England previously attacked Mr. George and thereby created a scene of great embarrassment. To give Mr. Lloyd George his due I doubt if some of his predecessors, in the same circumstances, would have put themselves a second time in a position to be lectured at a convivial non-political gathering. It is certain that one of them, Sir William Harcourt, would not have gone again. Mr. George's resolve to let bygones be bygones may partly at all events account for the extremely cordial greeting he had from a gathering which must have been composed almost entirely of people who disagree with his political opinions of the financial policy.

THE DUKE OF LANCASTER.

A North country magnate, talking to me a year or more ago, about the extraordinary influence possessed in those parts by the present Earl of Derby, influence that will not be lessened by the memorable events of last week, said "Why, he is King of Lancashire." The same friend facetiously suggests that this may perhaps be the explanation of the Royal intimation, and a Royal intimation of this sort may be regarded as tantamount to a command that when his Majesty's health is drunk in Lancashire the wording of the toast shall be "the Duke of Lancaster." No one would think of accusing the *Westminster Gazette*, under its existing management, of *lese majeste* but that journal boldly submits "with great respect" that to toast his Majesty as Duke of Lancaster solely would be "wholly wrong." "The King," it continues, "is King in Lancashire as in every other county in the United Kingdom; the fact that he is Duke of Lancaster may be an additional reason for loyal appreciation, but it cannot be anything in the nature of a substitute." The greatly troubled *Westminster* concludes:—"We feel sure that the intention must be to add the words "Duke of Lancaster" to 'the King,' and not to substitute the one for the other." With great respect the *Westminster* does not feel sure that the intention is anything of the kind; it knows very well that the notification issued from Knowsley towards the close of the Royal progress meant exactly what it says and the King was toasted as Duke of Lancaster both in Liverpool and in Manchester on his recent visit. His Majesty's wish is described by the leading Lancashire paper as the finest compliment that he could possibly pay to the county. It shows, the *Manchester Guardian* further observes, that he regards Lancashire as a Viceroyalty in its status and it confirms Lancashire's "premier position amongst the counties of England." What does Yorkshire say to this? Can it be a Yorkshireman who to-day raises the question as to whether the title of Duke of Lancaster is actually in existence? If, as seems to be the case, the titles of Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney have become merged in the kingly title, there would in the absence of evidence to the contrary certainly seem to be some ground for the doubt to which I have alluded. For the sake of Lancashire pride let us hope that this evidence will be forthcoming. It is considered possible that Henry IV's Act for preventing the Duchy of Lancaster estates becoming part of the estates of the Crown. Talking of Duchies reminds one of the rumour that the Dukedom of Kent may be revived in favour of the popular young prince, the announcement of whose betrothal to the charming eldest daughter of the Princess Royal, a betrothal which, as we are told apparently on authority was an absolute surprise to all outside a very limited family circle, has been received in a manner that must be gratifying to the Princess Royal, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the King. In giving her daughter in marriage to an Englishman or perhaps I should in view of Scottish susceptibilities say Briton, the Princess Royal has followed the example so happily set by her parents in her own case.

LORD CHELMSFORD.

The noble lord who for certain odd reasons has a peculiar interest of a kind for Bombayites—I mean Lord Chelmsford—was one of the speakers in the debate on the Home Rule Bill, but I observed that he did not take the side that is supported at present by his ambitious *belle-mere* and her over-rewarded sons, to say nothing of the nephew who is ruler of the King's navee. Lord Chelmsford apologetically said that perhaps in the eight years which he had spent in Australia since he last addressed their Lordships' House he had become unduly saturated with democratic ideas. He really need not have apologised. The saturation, assuming that it is not mere imaginations, will soon disappear. He will not find many Democrats in the social circles from which he has been absent for so many years, however labelled politically the members of those circles may be. Indeed it is extremely doubtful if the democratic ideas which some at least of the "bourgeois peers" professed when they were plain commoners last as long as six months in the atmosphere of their Lordships' House—and houses I do not blame these persons. They cannot help themselves. Only great men can rise above their environment and unfortunately great men are scarce in these days either in or out of the peerage.

LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIANS.

The champion *raconteur* and *flaneur*, Mr. George W. E. Russell, writing on Libraries and Librarians, mentions the curious fact that the great Matthew Arnold once desired the Chairmanship of the House of Commons. When someone said, 'But, my dear Matt, you wouldn't like being sent by Mr. Bottles, M. P., to fetch a back number of Hansard,' he replied, with his ineffable sweetness, 'Oh I I should fly to do his bidding.'" Mr. Russell observes, with truth, that the Librarian, like the Poet, is born not made—least of all is he made out of the material which is sometimes used for the purpose. "Within my own recollection the librarian of a famous club was an analytical chemist who had lost an eye in a scientific experiment

(Continued on page 14.)

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1913.

OUR SERIAL STORY.

A MAYFAIR MYSTERY.

LOVE, INTRIGUE, AND HIGH SOCIETY.

BY

J. B. HARRIS-BURLAND,

Author of "Workers in Darkness," "The House of the Soul." "The Gold Worshippers," "Life's Golden Web," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XV.

Lord Champernowne's wedding took place at the end of July, and was the last great event of the season. The papers had talked about it for week before, and the public had taken more than its usual interest in the details of the bride's costume and the list of costly presents.

Mamie, looking wonderfully young and happy in a dress of white silk embroidered with pearls, was given away by the American Ambassador, and Lord Champernowne, white-faced and nervous, as a bridegroom ought to be, was accompanied by Whilliam Bleazby as best man.

Champernowne's choice in this respect had given a good deal of offence to the people of his own set, but that did not prevent anyone from accepting the invitation to the wedding.

"Looks as if he was going to be hanged," said the young Duke of Flint to his brother, who had been one of Champernowne's most intimate friends at Oxford.

"H'sh!" the young man replied. "You mustn't talk about hanging in connection with Champernownes.

And the whispered remark, overheard by two women in the next pew, caused them to turn their heads and smile.

"One of the most interesting and pathetic features of this splendid function," to quote a Society journal, was the presence of Lady Champernowne, wheeled into the aisle of the church in a chair which allowed her to life full length and witness the ceremony almost as comfortably as if she had been in her bed. She was afterwards present at the reception, and enjoyed herself thoroughly. The bride and bridegroom said good-bye to her in a room apart from the crowd of guests.

"My dear, dear boy," she said, in a low voice, "I hope you will be as happy as you have made me to-day."

Then she caught hold of Mamie's hand and held it for a few seconds without speaking.

"Mamie, dear," she said, "there is no one in the world I would rather have for a daughter than you. May you both be very, very happy—as happy as I was in my married life."

Lord Champernowne carried the echo of that gentle voice away with him, above the roar of the traffic as they drove to the station, above all the words of love that were whispered shyly in his ears as they travelled to Southampton to embark on Mamie's yacht for their honeymoon, Above that other voice that now and again came back to him from the past, his mother's parting words rose clear and distinct. They gave him hope and courage for the future. Whatever wrong he had done, he had at any rate given his mother intense and real happiness. If he had made any sacrifice it had not been in vain. Perhaps, Heaven would bless such a marriage as surely as though it had been a marriage of love.

What about my ten thousand pounds?" queried Mr. Higson.

"Explain yourself," said Boanerges Scott, carefully wiping his pen on a piece of the blotting-paper and laying it down on the table.

"You said, sir, that I was to have ten thousand pounds when Lord Champernowne was sentenced to death. And here he is, as happy as a sandboy, married to a woman with six or seven millions of money, and apparently as likely to be sent to trial as I am."

"We must wait, Higson; we must wait."

"Well, that's all very well for you, sir, but what about me? It does seem hard on me, doesn't it?"

"Yes, Higson, I'll admit it seems hard on you," the financier answered, with a smile. "But you are in no immediate want of money, are you?"

"No, sir, thanks to your kindness."

"Well, then, you can look on this ten thousand as a nice little nest-egg for your old age. It's as certain as though the money were lying in the bank in your name."

"I wish I could think so, sir," the detective said, doubtfully.

"Eh? What's that? You doubt my word? You'd better be careful, Higson."

"No, it's not that, sir," exclaimed Mr. Higson, quickly, "but—"

"You think the case is not proved against Lord Champernowne?" interrupted Scott. "Well, then, it's your business to complete the evidence. There must be nothing left to chance."

"I think the evidence is good enough, sir," said the detective, quietly. "But there is the uncertainty of life. I might die, or you might die, sir, if you'll excuse me saying so. Then where should I be?"

"I don't know where you'll be if you die, Higson; but, anyway, the money won't matter to you."

"Yes, sir, it will, if you don't mind me saying so. I might get married—have children. I've done my work. I think I ought to be paid for it."

"Oh, that's it, is it" laughed Scott. "Marriage, eh? Who is the lady?"

"There is no lady, sir; but there might be."

"I see. Well, do you suggest that I should pay you this money without getting any thing in return?"

"I only want to know, sir, when you are thinking of putting the information in the hands of the police. If it were only a matter of a month or so——"

"It will be longer than that, Higson.'

"I'd warn you, sir, that the evidence won't improve by keeping. It will look bad, sir, if it's kept too long."

"I don't care how it looks. I shall strike just when I please."

"Don't forget, sir, that your hand may be forced—that others may strike before you."

The financier laughed unpleasantly. "You'd better try it on, that's all," he said.

"I'm not speaking of myself, sir; but Miss Kenyon knows the wholy story. I don't suppose she is very pleased at his lordship's marriage to the American girl."

"Oh, she's not that sort of woman."

"And if you were to die, sir, which Heaven forbid——"

"H'm yes, there's something in that. Well, I could leave you the money in my will. I haven't done with Lord Champernowne yet. He's got to suffer a bit before I send him to the gallows."

"I don't think you can harm him much now, sir. This marriage of his is most unfortunate—from our point of view. Well, sir, I really do think I ought to have some of the money now."

"Oh very well Higson, you can have half of it now. But I shall look to you to keep Greenhead quiet.

"I'll do my best, sir."

Scott wrote out the cheque and handed it to the detective.

"Thank you, sir, from the bottom of my heart," said Mr. Higson. "It's a pleasure to work for a gentleman like you."

"Heard anything of Greenhead lately?"

"Nothing, sir. I expect he is still in India. I gave him a hint that he'd better stay there till he was wanted."

"Very good. I won't keep you any longer."

Mr. Higson rose from the chair in the library at Curzon Street, drained his glass of whisky-and-soda, and, after pouring out his profuse thanks for his employer's kindness, left the house.

"Excellent," he said to himself, as he drove westward in a taxi-cab. "Nothing could be better. But I must get the other five thousand before the old fool learns the truth."

When he reached home at half past seven he changed into a newer and smarter suit of clothes, put a flower in his buttonhole, and scent on his handkerchief. Then he took a large box of chocolates from a cupboard and looked thoughtfully at the broad red ribbon.

"Sweets, flowers, theatre tickets," he said to himself, "All this runs into a lot of money."

He gave some orders to his housekeeper, and then left the flat. Hailing a taxicab in Kensington High Street, he told the chauffeur to drive to 17, Elderberry Mansions, Fulham, and leant back on the cushions with a smile of content on his face.

"A delicate job, this," he said to himself, and, thrusting his right hand into the pocket of his overcoat, his fingers closed on to the steel butt of an automatic pistol. "A nice toy for a commercial traveller who is throwing himself at the feet of a pretty young creature."

As the cab turned into the King's Road Fulham, Mr. "Higson looked at his watch. Then he put his mouth to the speaking tube and told the man to drive faster.

"I must be late, he said to himself. "I must be there quite an hour before I am expected."

A few minutes later the cab drew up outside a tall, dingy block of flats. Higson alighted, paid his fare, and made his way up three flights of stairs. Then he knocked at a door and rang the bell. After waiting for two minutes he knocked and rang again. A shabby old woman, dressed in faded finery, opened the door a few inches and looked at him.

"How are you, Mrs. Maville?" he asked, taking off his hat. "Is your daughter at home?

"No, she ain't, Mr. Higson," the old woman replied, without opening the door any wider.

"Well, I'll come in and wait, if I may."

"She won't be 'ome to-night. Didn't you get'er wire?"

"I did not," the detective answered, and, indeed, it would have been strange if he had done so, as Miss Maville did not know his real address.

"Well, I am sorry; but it ain't no use you comin' in and waitin' for 'er, because, as I say, she won't be back till to-morrow."

"Well, I'd like to have a chat with you," said Mr. Higson, moving his left foot a couple of inches, so that it would prevent the sudden closing of the door.

"I've no time for chattin," the old woman answered, sharply. "If you come round 'ere to-morrow at five, you'll find Sibyl in. I dare say she'll be glad to see you."

The door closed an inch or two, and then Mr. Higson's foot stopped its further progress.

"I beg your pardon," said Mrs. Maville, sharply, "but I think your foot is stoppin' the door."

"Yes," he laughed. "I have a little present for your daughter. I'll leave it, if I may; it will save me the trouble of bringing it round again to-morrow. It's only a box of chocolates."

The door opened, and Mrs. Maville held out a rather grimy hand. She was very fond of chocolates, and had not had any for three days.

"It is good of you, Mr. Higson," she said. "I'll give them to my little girl directly she returns—gone to spend a day in the fresh air, she 'as—with 'er aunt, as keeps 'er own carriage."

"Ah, that is very nice for her—now, won't you let me come in and sit down for a bit? I'm really rather tired—hard day's work, and a long walk to Fulham."

"Can't be done, my boy—can't be done. The 'ouse is upside down, and I ain't fit to receive—that I aint—I didn't ought to be talkin' 'ere with you. To-morrow at five," and she banged the door in his face.

Mr. Higson began to make his way downstairs. For the time being he was obliged to acknowledge his defeat. It would not have done to force his way into the flat, or even to make any further peaceful attempt to gain admittance. It was possible that he had already aroused Mrs. Maville's suspicions.

"I'll wait outside," he thought, and he paused on the next landing to light a cigarette. But before he could strike a match a door suddenly opened overhead, and Mrs. Maville came hurrying down the stairs, her face white, and a strand of grey hair hanging over her eyes. She clutched him by the arm with one hand and held on to the banister with the other.

"Mr. Higson," she gasped, swaying to and fro, "come up—at once—e's killin' 'er. Quiet—don't want no scandal—threatenin' to kill 'er. Quick—quiet, for Heaven's sake."

Mr. Higson was up the stairs two steps at a time, and into the flat before Mrs. Maville had moved from the landing below. The small passage which served for a hall was in darkness and he switched on the electric light. Then he opened a door, found an empty room, and ran softy to a door at the other end of the passage. Here he paused for a second, and Mrs. Maville entered the flat.

"That's the room," she said, closing the hall door, and leaning against it, panting. The detective flung open the door, and paused there taking in a somewhat curious scene that lay before his eyes. On the hearthrug stood a tall, good-looking man of about forty, his hands thrust in the coat pockets of his blue lounge suit, and his back leaning against the mantelpiece. His swarthy face and black hair and moustaches, seemed to suggest that he was a native of one of the southern countries of Europe. His black eyes were ablaze with passion, and Higson, standing there in the doorway, thought that he had never seen such fury in the face of any man before. The lips were parted in a snarl, showing strong white teeth. The whole expression was that of a man who has lost all control of himself.

On the other side of the small room, in a corner, as far away from the man on the hearthrug as it was possible to get, Sibyl Maville leant against the wall, her hands pressed to her eyes, her face as white as the paper behind her head. She was a tall woman—one of the tallest actresses on the London stage—but she seemed to have shrunk to something small as she cowered in the corner. Her abundant auburn hair had become unfastened and streamed down about her shoulders.

For a second or two there was silence. The man on the hearthrug looked contemptuously at Higson. The girl in the corner did not seem to notice that anyone had entered the room.

"For pity's sake," she moaned, "Tony—I've always loved you."

The man laughed. "You have an audience," he said, with a slight foreign accent; "that is well—you act your part superbly. An audience—one, two, three—you wait for the applause."

The girl's hands dropped from her face, and she stood bolt upright. When she saw Mr. Higson and her mother standing in the doorway, she laughed hysterically and fumbled with her hair. Mrs. Maville pushed the detective a little further into the room.

"Said as 'e'd put a bullet in'er," she whispered, "and 'e would, sir, if I 'adn't fetched you to 'im. You for "im, 'Igson, and take 'is pistol. An Englishman's worth two foreigners any day of the week."

"So you are Mr. Higson, eh?" queried the man, whose hearing seemed to be abnormally acute. "You are the new lover, eh? Well, I do not think so much of you—in fact, I think very little of you—commercial traveller, eh—take that!"

He took Mr. Higson's box of chocolates from his left-hand pocket and flung it at the detective. It missed its mark, and hit the jamb of the door, where it broke and sent a shower of sweets like sharpnel into Mrs. Maville's face.

"Sir," said Mr. Higson, pompously, "no violence, I beg of you. Madam," and he turned to Mrs. Maville, whose liking for sweets did not extend to their use as artillery. "I beg of you to retire. If I have given this gentleman any offence, I will explain that no offence was meant," and so saying he closed the door deliberately in the old woman's face.

"Go for 'im with your fists," screamed Mrs. Maville from the other side of the door. Sibyl came forward, twisting her luxuriant hair into a knot and fastening it dexterously with two hairpins.

"My dear Mr. Higson," she said, hysterically. "I was only acting a new part. I think my mother has gone off her head."

The man laughed, and the detective noticed that he still kept his right hand in his pocket.

"I—I—really," stammered Mr. Higson, who had also a part to act in this play.

"So you are the Higson, are you?" said the man, with a scowl. "And I am Antonio—well, my name does not matter—I am this lady's husband."

"Her husband!" said Higson, playing the part of the horror-stricken and disillusioned lover. "Sibyl's husband? Oh——" And he covered his face with his hands.

"Yes," growled the man, "and I'll kill you both—kill you—kick you when you are dead—bah!—you dirty little traveller."

There was a shriek from Mrs. Maville, who was listening outside, and the door opened. Higson slammed it to and turned the key in the lock. Sibyl caught hold of her husband's right arm and clung to it.

"Tony," she sobbed, "I love you—only you."

"You love too many," the man answered, pushing her brutally away from him. "You shall love no more—you shall die."

Higson clenched his fist and came forward in a pugilistic attitude.

"Now then, Mr. Antonio," he said "we'll have a little dust up."

"The police!" shrieked Mrs. Maville, beating on the door. "I'll go for the police."

"You'd better not," the detective shouted back. "I can manage this business by myself. Well, Mr.——What is your name, by the by?"

"Ruvo," the man answered. "Antonio Ruvo, at your service." Then he bowed and took out a revolver. Sibyl screamed, and the detective's face became a shade paler. He knew that the man was armed, but he had not supposed his threats of killing to be anything more than the hot talk of a jealous husband.

"That's hardly fair, is it, Mr. Ruvo?" he said. "We don't't fight like that in England. But why should we fight at all? I did not know this young lady was married. I have been paying her most respectful attentions—nothing in it at all, sir—nothing in it at all. A few presents——"

He backed towards the door, and taking out his handkerchief blew his nose. He replaced the handkerchief in the right-hand pocket of his coat and did not remove his hand.

"Tony," sobbed the actress, "it's all true—I swear it."

"Silence, woman, or I will put an end to you. This Higson, is he rich?"

"No, no," said the detective.

"Well, you shall pay—either with your life or in money for this insult to my honour."

The detective smiled. He was pleased at this new move in the game.

"Ye-es, I will p-pay," he stuttered nervously.

"Two hundred pounds," said Ruvo.

"I—I have not so much money."

"Well, you must get it, or I'll bring an action.

against you. I will get a divorce, and you shall pay damages."

Mr. Higson smiled. "Let us talk this over quietly," he said. "I dare say we can come to terms. I will pay all I have—to avoid a scandal. If your wife would kindly leave us——"

"Yes, we will talk it over," sneered Ruvo, quietly. "I think you will be quiet.—with this pointing at you," and he levelled his revolver at the detective's body.

Mr. Higson unlocked the door and Sibyl hurried from the room. When she had passed the detective, she turned to her husband, smiled, and kissed her hand to him. Mr. Higson saw the proceeding reflected in a looking-glass

"The old game," he said to himself. "Well, perhaps I shall be able to teach Mr. Ruvo a better one."

He closed the door, locked it, and then seated himself in a chair with both hands thrust in his coat pockets.

"Now, then, sir," he said quietly. "You may as well put away that pistol. I'm a nervous man."

Ruvo laughed, and laid the revolver on the mantelpiece, where he could reach it by just stretching out his hand.

"You are a miserable little man," he sneered. "I could wring your neck if I wished to."

"Certainly, certainly," said Mr. Higson; "but I take it that you'd rather squeeze gold out of my pocket. I haven't done any harm, but perhaps I've been a fool, and one has always to pay for one's folly in this world. For instance, you have been foolish, Mr. Ruvo."

"What are you talking about?"

Mr. Higson's right hand rose quickly from his pocket, and he covered Ruvo with his pistol.

"No, don't move your hands," he said, sharply, "but walk away from the mantelpiece, or I'll put a bullet into you. Sit down there on that chair by the window—look sharp."

Ruvo's face was convulsed with fury, but he obeyed. Mr. Higson laughed.

"I was just explaining to you," he said, "that if one is a fool one must pay for one's folly. You were fool enough to put your revolver on the mantelpiece because you thought it unlikely that a lover would come to see his sweetheart with an automatic pistol in his pocket. And now, my friend, you are going to pay."

"Who are you?" Ruvo exclaimed, hoarsely. "What do you want here?"

"I want you, my friend," the detective replied. "I have been wondering when you would turn up, You have been abroad the last few months, haven't you?"

"Who are you? What right have you to question me like this? Put away that pistol at once, or I send for the police."

"No, that is the last thing you will do, my dear Mr. Ruvo."

"You are the police, are you? Well I've done nothing wrong. You'll get into trouble for this."

"I'm afraid, dear Antonio, that it is you who will get into trouble. Now, let us talk this over quietly—I think you will be quiet—with this pointing at you. You will certainly be very quiet if you attempt to move."

The man's face was yellow, and the perspiration stood out on his forehead. The expression of his face was hideous with fear and rage.

"Now then, Antonio," said the detective, after a pause. "When were you married?"

"Five years ago."

"Indeed? Then your charming wife was a married woman when she was encouraging the attentions of young Mr. Scott!"

"I don't know who you mean. I've never heard of him."

"Never heard of the murder in Curzon Street? Well, you suprise me, Mr. Ruvo."

"I must have been out of England at the time."

"Oh, no—you were in England on the night of the murder, and you were in Curzon Street, and you were in the library of the house where young Mr. Scott was murdered."

"It is a lie—a horrible lie!"

"No, it is unfortunately true, my friend. I have been looking for you for a long time. No, stay where you are, please."

Ruvo, who had risen to his feet, sank back again into his chair. He was half mad with fear.

"When Greenhead showed Lord Champernowne out of the house," continued Mr. Higson, "you came out from the shrubs by the side of the door and asked to see Mr. Evelyn Scott. Greenhead, who was a friend of yours—another scoundrel like yourself—showed you into the library, and went down to the servants' quarters."

"It is a lie," growled the man; "that Greenhead—he is a liar."

"In some respects, perhaps, but not in this. In any case, there is proof that you were trying to blackmail young Evelyn Scott. I have a letter from you to your wife—in my pocket. I have taken advantage of my opportunities, Mr. Ruvo. This flat has been searched thoroughly. I have a letter from you to your charming wife, in which you say that you are going to call on Mr. Evelyn Scott on that particular evening about ten o'clock. It was a dangerous thing for her to keep, but she perhaps wished to have some hold over you. You look like the sort of a man that a woman has to protect herself against."

He rose to his feet and, keeping Ruvo covered with his pistol, walked to the mantelpiece and put the revolver in his pocket.

"It is all a lie!" shrieked Ruvo. "I never did call!"

"Well, Greenhead says you did, and there is the evidence of the letter to prove that you intended to call. It is also known that Evelyn Scott was making love to your wife, and that you are a man of violent character. In any case, you thought it best to clear out of England at once."

"It is a lie," the man muttered. "I never did call. This Greenhead—why did he not tell his story at the inquest?"

"He had reasons of his own for keeping his mouth shut. He is a scoundrel like yourself. Well, I am not going to discuss this question of your guilt. That will be for a jury to decide, if I have you arrested."

"If you have me arrested!" exclaimed Ruvo, a fierce light of hope coming into his eyes.

"Yes, if, my dear friend. I am not one of the police. You can ease your mind on that point."

"Not one of the police?" Ruvo said joyfully. Then he groaned. "It is money you want?" he said. "I have no money.

"H'm, I don't know," said Mr. Higson thoughtfully. "I dare say you could lay your hands on a few hundred pounds."

"I have no money. Besides, why should I pay you money? I am innocent."

"That will be for the jury to decide," said Higson, grimly.

"I can prove an *alibi*."

"You are very fortunate. But supposing I could produce a man who saw you in Curzon Street both at 10.15 and at 10-30?"

"He would be a liar," said Ruvo, fiercely.

"Yes, I suppose so. But the evidence is pretty strong against you, my friend. I have been into it thoroughly, and I may tell you that it is my business to inquire into matters of this sort. I am a private detective."

"What do you want with me?" whined Ruvo. "I have no money."

Mr. Higson rose to his feet and placed his automatic pistol in his pocket.

"I want nothing further at present, Antonio," he said, "except a promise that you and your wife will stop this little game of yours. If you fall into the hands of the police, they might find out more about you than you would care to be known. I will call again in a day or two, perhaps, you will have found some money by then. I will wish you good night."

"One moment, sir," said Ruvo. "You are taking some of my property with you."

"Your revolver? Yes, I think I will keep that as a memento of our pleasant little chat. Good night."

He opened the door and walked down the passage. From one of the rooms came the sound of two women's voices raised in anger.

Mr. Higson smiled, opened and closed the halldoor quietly, and ran down the stairs.

"There is the real murderer," he said to himself, as he drove back to his flat in a taxicab. "I've learnt all I wished to learn, and I've accomplished what I came for. In twenty-four hours' time Antonio Ruvo and his wife—aye, and perhaps her old mother, too—will be out of the country, and will spend the rest of their lives in covering up their tracks."

Mr. Higson was pleased with his night work. It would never do for the real murderer to be caught. That would mean a clear loss of five thousand pounds.

CHAPTER XVI.

"Well, Champernowne?" queried Bleazby, looking up from the papers on the desk in front of him.

Lord Champernowne shrugged his shoulders.

"It's no good, he said. "My wife won't give any more money to the cause. I can't press the matter with any decency."

"No, no, of course not, my dear boy," said Bleazby, hurriedly. "She has behaved splendidly as it is. Fifty thousand pounds was a princely gift."

"A month's income," said Champernowne, taking off his hat and hanging it on a peg. "I'd like to have done more, Bleazby, but she won't hear of it."

William Bleazby looked at the young man's face white and haggard, as though he had been up all night. These were strenuous times, with an election in the near future, but Bleazby fancied that hard work was not entirely responsible for the weary look in the eyes of his private secretary.

"Well, we won't bother about that, Champernowne," he said, cheerily "Thanks to you and your friends, we've got a fighting fund of nearly half a million."

Lord Champernowne flung himself wearily into his chair and began to open letters. Bleazby eyed him uneasily.

"You're not well, old chap," he said, after a pause.

"Well! Oh, yes, I'm quite well. Am I going up to speak at Manchester to-morrow, or are you going to send Dancy!"

"Well, I'd rather you went; but, of course, if you're not up to the mark—"

"I'm quite up to the mark."

"You don't look it."

"No, I'm worried, Bleazby."

"Anything I can help you in?"

(To be continued.)

WHERE TO PICK UP MILLIONS.

MARVELLOUS PROFITS OF THE RAND.

Thirty-seven million pounds worth of gold in twelve months. That is the output of that particular sixty-mile tract of rocky country in South Africa known as the Rand, which was the scene of terrible strike warfare recently; and it is calculated that the end of the century will not see the gold mines exhausted. Since gold was first discovered in the Rand about thirty years ago something like £359,000,000 sterling have been extracted from 208,000,000 tons of rock torn form the bowels of the earth. The working expenses, of course, are enormous, and some idea of the labour involved may be gathered from the fact that from the £37,000,000 worth of gold produced in 1912, £13,555,000 was paid in wages, £7,865,000 going to Europeans, of whom 23,418 are employed at the mines, and £5,691,000 to coloured people, of whom 193,341 are employed.

In stores consumed on the mines and for the working of the mines, including coal, £9,753,000 was spent, as well as £5,800,000 in developing either existing mines or opening up new ones. This left a balance of £8,000,000 to be paid in dividends; so that, roughly speaking, out of the £37,000,000 sterling £29,000,000 remained in the country.

These remarkable figures concerning the vast industry of the Rand goldfields are provided by Sir Lionel Phillips, one of the shrewdest and most successful of the giants of the gold-mining industry, and equally interesting is the story which he unfolded during a lecture recently, of how gold came to be deposited in the Rand, or Witwatersrand, to give it its proper geographical name.

Many years ago Witwatersrand was really an inland sea enclosed by mountains, which were gradually torn down by the action of the water, and rocks deposited to a depth of over four and a half miles. After this a volcanic upheaval took place, dispersing the sea and breaking up the country into fragments.

"At the time this upheaval took place," said Sir Lionel, "the whole of the earth's surface was cracked, and through these cracks came up plutonic rocks—molten rocks—and after them came up fumes—gold in a gaseous state. These rocks brought up solutions or vapours containing the gold. No doubt these vapours were chemically associated when they came up, possibly with chlorine. The chlorine would cling to the gold; but as it has a greater affinity for iron, it leaves the gold and clings to the iron, and that deposits the gold free in the rock.

"The theory as to the way which the gold was deposited, which has the greatest scientific weight, is the theory of impregnation. The beds which have been deposited these ages before were permeated by these fumes or solutions, and the chlorine having taken the iron and freed the gold, left the gold in the rocks as we find it to-day."

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MODES OF THE MOMENT.

FASHION LETTER.

(By a Fashionable Woman.)

My dear friend,—When a well-known milliner said to me the other day, "I really don't think I can make another tulle hat, I'm so tired of them!" I said to her, "Well, what do you think will be the next move in millinery?" Then, of course, she hummed and hawed a little, uncertain whether hats would continue the charming compromise between very small and medium, or emphasize in one direction or the other. The little hat has so cleverly managed to throw a shadow on the face, that the larger hats even now in midsummer are superfluous. Parisian milliners, just to vary the situation, are pushing coloured tulles, and it remains to be seen whether this little manœuvre will keep the tulle hat the pet of fashion.

I think I can foresee coloured velvet, tulle, and fur achieving bewitching blendings in the early autumn, and that aeroplane will become even more of an accompanying feature than it is at the moment.

Our inclinations are always interesting, and we learn much if we study our own feelings. Just now, when the air is positively teeming with bargains, one should be quite sure of oneself. All the secrets of the future lie in the inclinations of those who, because they are the buyers and wearers of fashionable clothes, must have the last word to say in such matters. The draped frock will last just as long as our inclination for it, as will tulle hats, and the black in which we choose both frocks and hats. Indeed, I am beginning to wonder if we shall ever experience a revulsion from black charmeuse, especially as so many accessories are adding to its charm—the lace tunic, the net fichu collar, the heavily fringed and perhaps richly embroidered sash, and lastly, the clever crossway cut that gives such wondrous grace of line to the less complicated draperies. Many skirts just now cut in this fashion are really very little draped; there is hardly any fulness of material, the cut being responsible for the whole thing. Some of these crossway skirts have the seam in front, and this, when studded with a line of little buttons, is altogether a success. I am thinking at the moment of a frock in white charmeuse, cut in this clever on-the-cross plan, over which hung a sleeveless tunic of chiffon in the creme de menthe green, and on this again occurred a sash of the white charmeuse very richly and heavily fringed with green. Several other effects in white charmeuse I noticed at Auteuil. This white fabric de luxe has supreme elegance, and is often a very great success for the matron who considers the white frock of the lingerie type too youthful. We shall all be seeking wide laces for tunics. The very wide skirt depth will achieve a tunic without a join at the waist, but the 27 in. width works out well, for a join at the waist does not matter, as every one of these tunics seems to have a sash, either in the black charmeuse of the underfrock, or in a contrasting colour. I judge the Eastern sash, tied low on the hips, to be by no means finished. It is really only having its day just now. It is very successful on the gathered basque of the lace tunic, holding the basque down, so that there is no interference with the slimness of line.

Just as noticeable as the sash element is the fichu, not that we often see the fichu pure and simple, but something which suggests it. Of the several versions of the fichu, none has greater charm than the latest, which is carried out in fine white net, and is sketched on the front page. Over the black lace coatee this white net fichu, with its dainty narrow goffered frills, is poised, the back, as will be seen, forming a sailor collar, on to which the full fronts are finely gathered. Of course, a veining intervenes at this point, and also heads the little frill which surrounds the whole. Parisians are all wearing just such net fichus (which, by the way, may be bought from 5s. 6d. at Messrs. Harvey Nichols & Co's, of Knightsbridge) on coats as well as on frocks. It is one of the latest and prettiest notes of the moment. The frock worn with this is an excellent suggestion for a long sale length, and should be mounted on something which will not stretch, preferably marquisette or ninon. A foundation of ordinary net is bound to sag, but marquisette is splendidly reliable. The buttons in that scheme might be of the cabochon pearl kind, either white or the pale pink of the rose tucked into the fichue. Most of the lace effects just now are tunics and frocks in a rather new tone, an absolute skin colour, a shade in which, by the way, both charmeuse and broche crepe de chine are extremely good, and which is in evidence at the fashionable foregatherings of our own and the French capital. The charmeuse frock in the same sketch might be in this new and most becoming shade. This shows the cut-on-the-cross skirt, in which the lines are so pleasing, although there is so little fulness of drapery. The sash may be either in black or navy blue, with the fringe corresponding with the charmeuse of the frock. The bodice might be of ninon, lined with pale pink ninon, or of lace in the same skin tone, also lined with the palest pink ninon.

Sketched on the preceding page is a frock that would be charming in the palest pink charmeuse or very dull crepe de chine, a make which renders any colour, and especially pink, with singular charm. The little buttons of the embroidered kind should exactly correspond in shade, and the 'V' shaped fronts be of very fine white net. The hat is of course black.

The Birmingham Parks Committee has decided to recommend the Council to construct municipal golf links at Castle Bormwich at a cost of £300.

THE DRAMA.

SURPRISES, NOTABLE RUNS AND MANY FAILURES.

The theatrical season that has just closed, in London, is generally admitted to have been one of the worst. To the average playgoer, however, this statement conveys nothing. He is conscious of having had a more or less enjoyable time whenever he elected to go to the theatre, and found, furthermore, that there was always plenty of variety to select from and a constant change of bills at most of the theatres. Aye, there's the rub! It is just those oft-changing bills that constitute a bad season—that is, from the box-office point of view, not from that of the stalls. A society of artists may put up an excellent exhibition of pictures which may be extolled for its merit by the critics, but unless a certain number of canvases carry the coveted red disc before the show closes the painters themselves will reckon it a bad season. But as a matter of fact, a large number of the plays that have been produced since the beginning of the year have shared no worse fortune than they deserved. On the other hand, many have merited a better fate. Others have bridged the time with a scornful disregard of the fortunes of their contemporaries, basking in the favour of a delighted public, and scoring centuries with the ease and certainty of a crack batsman. These latter were few, and can almost be counted on the fingers of one hand. But there are many degrees between the play that has scored its five hundredth night and that which only ran for four. "Milestones" at the Royalty, with its five hundred and fiftieth performance just recorded, marks the one limit, and "The Perfect Cure," Mr. Charles Hawtrey's four-night venture at the Apollo, the other.

LUCK OF THEATRES.

Curiously enough short runs seem to have been effected by certain theatres more than others. Since January, for instance, there have been no fewer than five changes of bill at the Prince of Wales four each at the Globe, St. James's, Comedy, Strand, New, and His Majesty's, counting the Shakespeare season as one, and three at the Savoy, Criterion, Haymarket, and Garrick. On the other hand, the Playhouse, Queen's, Lyceum, Vaudeville, and New Princes show two productions each; and during a short tenancy in either case the Little and the Aldwych showed the same number of pieces. The Apollo made the one short change already mentioned during the six months, but quickly returned to its first love, namely, "General John Regan." One change has been made at the Shaftesbury, Kingsway, Wyndham's Duke of York's, Daly's, and the Gaiety, while the first enterprise of the new Ambassadors ended for the time being with its initial bill, "Panthea."

A feature of the play-producing season that has just closed is the number of old plays that have been revived and the success that has followed their resurrection. In fact, against the forty-five new plays that have been seen in London since the beginning of the year we may place no fewer than twenty-four revivals. Many of these are melodramas of the good old-fashioned, vigorous type, and some, of course, are the seldom absent classics.

The story which is going the round of the actor who offered, if paid for three weeks' rehearsal, to throw in the run of the piece gratis, is not without its application to the first theatrical half of the year 1913. Bad luck is best buried, but there is food for reflection in reviewing some of the non-successes of the last six months. Take, for example, Stanley Houghton's piece, "The Perfect Cure"; there was such a really excellent part for Mr. Charles Hawtrey, apart from any other consideration, that only the strongest of minds on the part of the actor-manager could have led to its withdrawal after four nights. Does this mean that the play counts with the public to-day more than the star part?. "The Duchess's Necklace," at the Aldwych, was notorious for other reasons than its brief career of six days, and following on a fairly good run of "Her Side of the House," closed Sir Joseph Beecham's theatre suddenly and drastically.

TALENTED ACTRESSES.

Some temporary tenants met with very poor success in their ventures. Mr. Norman Trevor tried his luck at the Savoy, and did little good either with "The Seven Sisters" or "The Cardinal's Romance," though the talents of some clever young actresses were ear-marked during his stay. His predecessor, Mr. Lawrence Grossmith, did even worse at the same house with "Brother Alfred," a poor farce on a lovely yacht. Miss Ethel Irving had nothing like the success her popularity alone should have assured her at the Globe; "Vanity" was followed in the same month, April, by a revival of "Lady Frederick," which apparently took the place of some expected novelties. Before her tenancy Mr. Weedon Grossmith had possession of the theatre with a knockabout farce entitled "Ask Quesbury." Probably the winter was two mild for people to witness such energy. At any rate, the piece had only a short length. Mr. Rutland Barrington has been making people laugh at this house since June 18 with "The Gilded Pill," the run of which ends this week. Miss Ethel Warwick failed to draw with "Cap and Bells" at the Little Theatre, after miss Gertrude Kingston had withdrawn a piece called "Three." Mr. Martin Harvey met with little support for his new and delightful way of doing "The Taming of the Shrew" at the Prince of Wales', and even less for his quaint production, "The Faun." Now he has fallen back on "The only Way," which is meeting apparently with its ever-attendant success. The first piece to be seen at this theatre this year was "Esther Castways," but it did not attract the public, and March provided a tempting bait in the person of Miss Marie Tempest, who met with a typical part, but not with her accustomed success in "The Handful." Mr. H. V. Esmond made a hit with his own piece, "Eliza Comes to Stay," which was produced in February at the Criterion, after "Billy's Fortune" had not smiled benignly. Mr. Esmond's comedy afterwards paid a short and uneventful visit to the New, its place at its first home being taken by its present successful occupant, "Oh, I say!" Messrs. Kenneth Douglas and Carl Leyel pinned their faith at the Comedy, when "Lady Noggs" had finished her run there, to another yacht piece called "The Inferior Sex," which was followed just a month later with a revival of "Strife." Galsworthy's strong play has now been replaced by the old drama "Jim the Penman." At the Vaudeville Miss Hilda Trevelyan and Mr. Edmund Gwenn roused considerable interest in Sir Arthur Pinero's early farce, "The Schoolmistress," though their later endeavour, "Yours," kept the theatre open only a few weeks longer. Mr. Allan Aynesworth played a strong card at the New with "Bought and Paid For," in which the acting of Mr. Frank Craven, the American, was a thing which London will never forget Then "Eliza Comes to Stay" kept the theatre going until it was wanted for Mr. Gaston Meyer's French season, in which Mme. Granier appeared in "L'Habit Vert," and Mme. Simone in Berntiein's "Le Secret." The house has now been given over, like many of its fellows, to revival, namely, "Officer 666," which is doing fine business, and promises to be one of the successes of the coming holidays.

SIR J. FORBES-ROBERTSON.

The most notable tenancy not only of the past half-year but of all time perhaps was that of Sir J. Forbes Robertson at Drury Lane. From the moment he started his farewell London season there on March 22 his occupancy was an unbroken popular and financial triumph. Rumour has it that no less than forty thousand pounds was cleared by the venture. The plays presented during his dozen weeks' stay in London were "Hamlet," "The Merchant of Venice," "Othello," "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," "The Sacrament of Judas" "The Light That Failed," "Mice and Men," and Shaw's "Cæsar and Cleopatra."

At the Garrick Mr. Arthur Bourchier has had very indifferent luck with the plays he has put on lately. "Trust the People" was never popular, and "The Greatest Wish" failed even more to win favour. Had the success attending "Crœsus" been in proportion to the interest taken in the event beforehand stimulated by a sensational "siege" and a law suit, Baron Henri de Rothschild's play would have been one of the season's triumphs. But it was not.

Mr. Cyril Maude at his own Playhouse met with better treatment. "The Headmaster" found itself in sufficient favour to indulge in a fairly long run, and its successor, "Bunty Pulls the Strings," promises to have even better luck in its second time on earth.

COMEDY-OPERA.

Fortune did not treat Sir Herbert Tree with the respect due to his high position in English theatreland. "The Happy Island" was a distinct failure and curiously enough, the revival of "The School" for Scandal fared, likewise, none too well, His comedy-cumopera production with Mr. Thomas Beecham of Strauss's "Ariadne auf Naxos" was more of a curiosity than anything else, and the arrival of the annual Shakespeare Festival at His Majesty's with its attendant popularity must have occurred at a time when its consequences were most welcome.

The special feature of this year's Shakespeare programme was the first performance at His Majesty's of "Romeo and Juliet," which closed the season and the theatre for the holidays. Sir Herbert played Mercutio for the first time, and made a fine new study of the part and Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry who has played leading lady throughout the venture, was the Juliet. Other plays given during the season were "The Merchant of Venice," "Twelfth Night," and "Julius Cæsar."

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The Lyric is still carrying on the fine beginning of last year, and it will have to be a fast and firm musical favourite that is to catch up "The Girl in the Taxi." "The Dancing Mistress" danced after her cheerfully from October last far into the year, but gave up last month, leaving the Adelphi at present without occupation.

Mrs George Edwardes's productions, "The Girl on the Film" at the Gaiety and "The Marriage Market" at Daly's both followed healthy predecessors and came to life as a matter of fact within a few weeks of each other. Both are doing remarkably well, and may be counted among those pieces that will figure in any similar survey to this written six months hence.

POPULAR DRAMA.

In considering any period of London theatrical life the importance of popular drama must not be under-estimated. The absence of the Melville enterprises from the metropolis would be a serious blow to the pleasure of the theatre-going multitude and to those who at all times delight in vivid stirring scenes and many of them. A fine example of the particular form of entertainment that may be said to have taken the place of the old "Surrey side" and to have lifted it into a realm of finish and refinement quite wonderful at the price was "Nell Gwynne" at the Lyceum. At this high temple of popular art fine acting, brilliant costumes, and a perfect ensemble are the order of the night or matinee. Your South Londoner would resent any untutored figures or make-shift on his favourite stage, and he and the hundreds of his kind who swarm over Waterloo Bridge to stand four abreast on the Strand pavement would show their feelings in no uncertain manner. Who knows but that the dissentient voice that has so often during the last half-year been heard on first nights expressing disapproval from the heights above does not issue from some epicure from the Lyceum or Prince's? Few stage romances have proved more popular than the beautified story of the Merry Monarch and the Drury-lane orange girl as was set forth by the Gemini of author-impresarios, Messrs. Walter and Frederick Melville. It was in the middle of February when Sweet Nell began to toast sausages with the King's sword at the Lyceum, and she continued thus to prepare a nocturnal repast with the royal stranger right up till nearly the end of May. "Ivanhoe" then came upon the scene, with the clash of steel and conflict of races but Scott melodramatised did not meet with the whole-hearted support the excellence of the cast and the production and the thrilling incidents of the story justified, and the novelist of the North has been replaced by one nearer home and our time in the form of Charles Dickens, "Oliver Twist" being due at this theatre with little Mary Glynn in the name part. For nearly two months Shakespeare was entrenched at the New Prince's, when "Romeo and Juliet" was presented, with brilliant scenes and excellent acting. The latter popular house is now closed, but autumn prospect are rife.

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PROVINCIAL COMPANIES.

Two notable visits were made to the Court Theatre this season, namely those of the Manchester and Irish Players respectively. The former occupied the Sloane Square playhouse for four weeks, and the latter six, counting the present week. Both presented some strong and original novelties more or less of the "repertory" style. The outstanding example of Miss Horniman's Manchester Company was perhaps "The Whispering Well," while the Irish Players confined their attention largely to the best works of W. B. Yeats and Lady Gregory, "Damer's Gold" by the latter being particularly memorable. Their visits are highly valuable to those ever alive to new thoughts and influences in the drama from all sources.

The new boom in melodrama has, of course, been the outstanding feature of the year's second quarter, and in dealing with this fact we come to our intentionally postponed review of the season's big successes. It all began with the revival of "Diplomacy" at Wyndham's, The success of this Sardou thriller was instantaneous. It began as long ago as March 26, and is persistent now as ever. It is a masterpiece of theatrical construction, and is acted about as perfectly, though in a younger spirit than by the last generation, as any one could wish.

"Typhon," rightly pure tragedy rather than melodrama, belongs to the category of the sensational. Oddly enough, it took the public some time to realise the greatness of this play in their midst, and theatre-goers were very nearly letting it slip through their fingers Its Orientalism was something daring and new; but now playgoers are figuratively tumbling over each other in their haste to make up at Queen's for the nights they missed at the Hay-market. The same rush for seats is being experienced at the last named house where like a bolt from the blue, "Within the Law" came was seen, conquered, and gilded the fortunes of that theatre on the spot. The piece has the distinction of possessing three godfathers in the persons of Sir Herbert Tree, Mr. Frederick Harrison, and Mr Michael Faraday. The Comedy since the middle of last month has been "turning away," so great has been the desire to see "Jim the Penman," which is repeating the furore it created quarter of a century ago. Added to this "The Only Way" and "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," already commented upon, and there is enough evidence on our play-boards of the craze for melodrama to which we drew special attention.

The success of "Milestones" is, of course, one of the landmarks of dramatic history. When the guillotine falls arbitrarily on this rare creation on August 21 it will have been played at the Royal 650 times during its run. Rudyard Kipling's first play, "The Harbour Watch," was given at a few matinees, and happily this one-act-gem of character humour is shortly to be mounted again.

The same voluntary "fate" that is to befall "Milestones" may be predicated almost safely for "The Great Adventure" at the Kinsway, which sprung into immediate popularity late in March. The names of actors and authors have, for reasons of space, been practically omitted from this summary of the season's doings, but to mention this delicious comedy without naming its two principal exponents would be like talking of Waterloo without Wellington. What Arnold Benett's play would be without Mr. Henry Ainley and Miss Wish Wynne it is difficult to imagine. The actor has unfolded gifts, the greatness of which his young hero days never gave indication. The play and the acting at the Kingsway are the monuments of this year's productions, just as "Milestones" marked the work of last. With the coming of "The Yellow Jacket" in the last week in March London was introduced to a new but really very ancient and fascinating way of doing things on the stage. It was a Chinese play in a Chinese manner, and if almost as much of the fun was due to America as the Orient people were and are still lifted into "celestial" heights of enjoyment—particularly by the quaint behaviour of Chorus and the Property Man. Last, but not least, comes the lively farce at the Criterion. Not since "The Little Stranger" was the rage at that theatre has business hummed there like it does over "Oh, I Say!" Whether it is its revue-like title, its pretty ladies, its Frenchiness, its breathless good fun, or merely Jimmy Welch as a bridegroom, the fact remains all London wants to see it—and is trying to.

Some remarkable plays have been given during the season by the Incorporated Stage Society, the Play Actors, the Pioneer Players, and other distinterested producers of a like character. Then there was the memorable royal matinee at St. James's, in aid of King George's Pension Fund for Actors and Actresses, at which Dion Boucicault's old comedy, "London Assurance," was given in the presence of the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales, and other members of the Royal Family. The cast of the play included Sir Herbert Tree, Godfrey Tearle, H. B. Irving, James Welch, Henry Ainley, Arthur Bourchier, Charles Hawtrey, J. D. Beviridge, Dennis Eadie, Weedon Grossmith Irene Vanbrugh, Phyllis Neilson-Terry, and Marie Tempest. The matinee realised £ 1,330 for the fund.

L'ENVOI.

True there have been many failures since the year began, and probably those concerned will not welcome, even in an impartial review like the present, a reminder of their "bad eggs." But members of the theatrical profession are the bravest hearted mortals on this good earth. Let Fortune look the other way for a time; she is bound to turn her head soon again in their direction. Their courage is irresistible even to a fickle wench like Fortune Besides, like all the world, she cannot help applauding their large-heartedness and generosity in the cause of charity. What the player does in public for the less fortunate of human kind is, of course, known, if not always fully acknowledged. But what actors and actresses do for each other sub rosa, secretly, silently, and sympathetically, is recorded solely in that book which will be read only by the angel of defence in the final court of the world. It is their superb, indomitable pluck, almost amounting to an indifference to all the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune, that modifies one's distress for those concerned while reviewing a season so full of disasters as the one just recorded. The brilliance, however, of the rank and file of young players whose names are scarcely known to the average playgoer is beyond question. Often only the smallness of their parts has prevented their efforts from having the greatest praise in a new piece, and such minor performances have not infrequently been the redeeming feature of a first night. Dramatists in writing their plays, therefore, would do well to take into account this unobstrusive talent at their disposal, and in making their plays in the future keep the limelight a little less on the celebrity. In conclusion, how little the season's misfortunes have affected the spirits in general of the profession was shown at the Theatrical Garden Party in aid of the Actors' Orphanage Fund, which was held this year in the Royal Hospital gardens Chelsea. Favoured by fine weather, it was one of the happiest, most brilliant and successful events of its kind on record. The London stage was there almost to a unit, and the laughter and merriment that rippled all day were symbolical of the spirit that ignores the past and has the best hopes for the future.

A CHAT WITH THE CHANCELLOR.

It cannot have been very nice
To don the penitential sheet,
But you were bound at any price
To swathe yourself from head to feet,
And you, to soothe the ambient growler,
Had to confess you'd made a howler.

You cannot have felt over-gay
When came the time for you to speak,
Though conscious that whate'er you'd say
Would go down with your motley clique:
To own to e'en an indiscretion
Would take a greater self-possession.

So though you did not fail to show
You grudged each word that spelt regret,
And though at times you were not slow
To hurl the mud-made epithet.
You did concede that 'twas a pity
You ever dabbled in the City.

And we, who saw you face the House
Which you so recently had bossed
Caught in a trap just like a mouse,
Felt said to see how much you'd lost.
Although we could not well encore you
We did feel very sorry for you.

But now the situation's changed,
And strange events have taken place;
Our notions must be rearranged
To meet new aspects of the case.
The largeness of a luncheon menu
Transports us to another venue.

After a comprehensive meal
Held in a caravanserai
The Cambrian conscience seems to feel
That all you 've said you can unsay.
And that remarks to be conclusive
Should be unbridled and abusive.

All very well in Parliament
To throw a sop to Cerberus
And by this cheap expedient
To obviate a lot of fuss,
But after a well-cooked collation
The time comes for repudiation.

A crowded club, a luscious lunch,
(Presided over by a Lord!);
How easy to propel a bunch
Of past confessions overboard!
The artist in things dietetic
Will scorn to be apologetic.

And we who sought some sign of grace
Nor strove too hard to rub it in
Are called quite plainly to our face
Embodiments of sordid sin,
The which in view of happ'nings recent
Can scarcely be described as decent.

Be therefore warned: the time will come
When you once more are in a mess,
And when you're feeling pretty glum
Be very certain that unless
You vary your procedure slightly
You won't be let off near so lightly.

Mostyn T. Pigott in the *World*.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford Street, London. Established over 35 years.

FALLING IN LOVE AS A REJUVENATOR.

BY DR. JOSIAH OLDFIELD.

The following article is a digest of a lecture given by this eminent physician at the Simple Life Exhibition recently held at the Caxton Hall.

After dealing wisely and wittily with various means for prolonging youth and happiness, Dr. Oldfield said:—

"The most important advice I can give to those who want to remain young is to keep on falling in love. I know of nothing more important. Nothing. Of course, that advice must be given with a certain amount of caution: none the less, I say it in all sincerity.

"Let me illustrate my point. As I was coming up in the train the other day, there was a man in the carriage with head bent and a grim face, upon him.

"His head sank upon his shoulders.

"He looked like an old man until he came to the station, where a little girl came to meet him.

"It was wonderful the change that came over that man's face then.

"He was in love with that little girl.

"You may fall in love with anything, but keep on falling in love. What a beautiful thing it is! What a transformation comes with it! I have seen again and again a girl who, from the ordinary point of view, had no lines of beauty to admire, but when 'Mr. Right' came it was wonderful the change that came over her. She became really beautiful. If only she could persist in falling in love that girl would remain young for ever. But girls don't; that is why they grow old. Fall in love continually. I know nothing more important than this to prevent men and women from getting into the sere and yellow leaf.

"If you are married, why, the thing is simple—all you have to do is to fall in love over again with your husband or your wife! I know of no better cure for sickness, no better prevention of old age, than perpetual falling in love.

"Don't grow old without having fallen in love. If India no woman is allowed to remain, unmarried, but I say to you no woman out to be married unless she has fallen in love. If she cannot fall in love, she ought to be drowned, for men and women who are worthy of life ought to be capable of this divine sensation. Practise it on something or somebody.

"In my profession I come across hundreds and thousands to whom love has never come. Their lives have been sad ones, and heavily burdened, for they have never come in contact with the beautiful flame which makes all the difference to the enjoyment of this wonderful world. To most of us, however, the opportunities have come. The practice of loving is an excellent and delightful tonic, which will retain for you perpetual youth. But, as I said before, it must be done wisely and with discretion. Don't do it unwisely. If you fall in love rightly, you will find that it is one of the most beautiful things that life has in store for us. You may fall in love with any thing—a picture, a tree, a flower. All I say to you is that it is essential to your well-being to fall in love not once, but constantly. *Punch's* advice to those about to marry was 'don't,' but my advice to those who want to fall in love is 'do it early and do it often.' When I say this, I mean take some of the beautiful things of life, whether they be children or whether they be pictures, and set them up in your heart. Remember that the ordinary divorce court sort of love is a false misnomer, and is a selfish falsehood; whereas, to fall in love is to become unselfish. Keep before yourselves this great idea—that you must send out the best within you, of kindly thoughts and beautiful aspirations. Be prepared to give, and not merely to receive. Don't wait for other people to give to you, but be prepared to give the best thoughts within yourself to all with whom you may come in contact. You will then find that all round you there are people who want you to love them. Keep your heart open to them, and by following my advice you will obtain perpetual youth."

THE HOME AND THE INFLUENCE OF CHILDREN.

On this interesting subject, Dr. Oldfield said:—

"Some of you debate a great deal at home. Husbands and wives have regular debates, and they sometimes begin in the early morning, and I believe go on until dinner. These are not the sort of debates that keep you young. Avoid nagging if you want youth. Forget what you are like, and only remember what you want to be. Be natural always, and enjoy the simple pleasures of youth. Sometimes it is very trying, and I speak from personal experience, more especially when you are fairly well-known. If I happen to be on a holiday at the seaside arrayed in unconventional clothes, it is very unpleasant for some duchess to come along and look me up and down through a pince-nez and say:

"'Are you Dr. Oldfield, of Harley Street?'

"I have to get up from my hole in the sand, and say:

"'Yes, I am. Have you anything against me?'

"I have said it many times, and I say it again—I advise everybody to see themselves once a day. If you want to be young and beautiful, be with children. Be with the young. Secondly, think great thoughts. Is not this charming? I can assure you that nothing is more effective to retain youth than to think great thoughts. Try to think one every day. If you cannot think an original one, borrow one, but do think one of some sort. A great thought is worth thinking. It stretches your mind, just as physical exercises stretch your muscles. Great thoughts tend to stretch the finer feelings of your moral and spiritual being. It is far better, and I say it without hesitancy, to go and smash windows for a great idea (whether it be a right or whether it be a wrong one) than it is to have small thoughts. It is infinitely better to have a great idea, which almost agonizes you, than to be eternally wondering whether 'Mrs. Jones had twins last week.'

"You know the modern young woman knows so much. She has gone through so many experiences that she no longer kas anything to look forward to. She does not want to be married. She does not want to be anything. She is all-knowing. This is a tendency which affects a large class of modern young women, and also young men. They will tell you that life is not worth-living. These young people who are tired of it often commit suicide. My experience is that the longer you live the more you appreciate the joys of life, and I have never known a man over ninety years of age commit suicide. Never give up hope."

"HIS" PEOPLE.

There is a fallacious belief held by some people that her future relations-in-law are the natural enemies of an engaged girl. The idea is as foolish and futile as it is illogical. Surely the mere fact that they belong to the man she loves should make a girl anxious for the friendship rather than enmity of "his" people.

The sensible girl will realize it, and from the outset of her engagement will regard it as a simple duty to do everything possible to win the approval and affection of the relatives of her *fiance*. Quite possibly it will seem a hopeless task at the begining, and there are sure to be little irritations and personal idiosyncrasies to be borne, but sympathetic trying will bring about the great results, especially when love leave the way.

It is an inevitable law of nature that a man's people scrutinize very keeuly ta girl whom he has chosen from all the world to make his wife. The attitude is due to a very human anxiety as to whether she is worthy of "their boy," and is rarely directed by any personal animus. It is well for all girls to recognize this; the knowledge will help them to create a good impression with "his" people—help them to forgive or ignore little things which otherwise they might regard as undue curiosity or interference

A great deal is said and written about the charity and consideration which should be shown by a man's relations to his *fiances*. Of the other side of the question—equally important—we here little. So many engaged girls fail to realize that it is necessary for the hope give any special attention to their general behaviour towards "his" people.

It is the greatest mistake for a girl to think that the relatives of her *fiance* are necessary evils which exist and must therefore be endured. Such an attitude must and will eventually lead to misery and misunderstanding however much a man and woman may be in love with each other.

The girl who is wise will see that her behaviour towards "his" people is characterized by tactful consideration. She will be conciliatory, not antagonistic. It is a position in which little things count for a great deal, and a girl should constantly be on the alert to see small actions of kindliness and thoughtfulness which she can do for her future relations-in-law.

It is often easy to win the hearts of "his" women-folk by asking their advice on matters connected with himself, by listening with patience and gratitude to such advice when it is proffered. Too many girls have the idea that they are infallible where "he" is concerned—that twelve months have taught them more about him than other women have learnt in five-and-twenty years.

Love ought to widen a girl's power of understanding in every way, but there is no getting away from the fact that many women, especially in the first flush of their engagement happiness, are frightfully selfish. They have a way of regarding their *fiance* as being their own particular property, in which no one else has any right to share. Quite a number of girls create a bad impression upon their future relations-in-law by the air of possession which they adopt towards their *fiance*—by the restrictions they lay down as to what he shall and what he shall not do.

Many girls, for instance, are vexed if their *fiance* refuses to break an engagement he has made with "only his own people," and are downright indignant if he takes his sister to a concert. Such behaviour is not only acting in an entirely wrong spirit, but it is a sure way of erecting barriers before "his" people. The wise girl will encourage her *fiance* to give his own people some of his spare time and attentions. She will recognise that they have a real claim upon him—a claim which is peculiarly prominent during his engagement, because later on, when he has a home of his own, it must practically cease to exist.

Again, when the wedding time draws near, many a prospective bride is apt to substitute "my" people for "our" people, and so gives many intentional or unintentional heart-stabs to her relations-in-law-to-be. Of course, it is very natural for a girl to consult her own people when she is arranging her trousseau, her future home, and what not. But every girl should remember that it is "his" wedding, too—that his people are just as keenly interested as are her own relatives. So she should seek their help and assistance as well—take them into her little confidences and plans, and on no account let any one of them, within reason, feel that they are being "shut out from John's wedding."

If every girl honestly took pains to get on good terms with "his" people there would be much more alround engagement happiness. It is not really a difficult matter, but merely a question of acting with natural good taste and consummate tact.

The very best thing that a girl can do is to banish from her mind all preconceived notions of "relations-in-law," to try to imagine what the individual feelings of "his" relatives must be towards her, and to act accordingly.

"I have been grossly insulted!" he exclaimed rushing into the office of his solicitor for the seventh time in three days.

"In what way?" asked the solicitor somewhat wearily.

"My next-door neighbour has declared he will pull my nose next time he meets me. What shall I do about it?"

Well, said the lawyer as if he had given the case due deliberation, I should soap it, then it will slip through his fingers. Good day! My bill will follow in due course.

Father inquired the little brain-twister of the family, when will our little baby brother be able to talk?

Oh, when he's about three, Mary.

Why can't he talk now father?

He is only a baby yet, Mary. Babies can't talk.

Oh, yes, they can, father, insisted Mary, for Job could talk when he was a baby.

Job? What do you mean?

Yes, said Mary. Nurse was telling us to-day that it says in the Bible Job cursed the day he was born.

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NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

IN OLD MADRAS, by B. M. Croker (Hutchinson). Mrs. Croker has never done better. "In Old Madras" is a most captivating story of Anglo-Indian life. A young and rather quixotic Englishman, Geoffrey Mallender, sets out to find his uncle, who has disappeared in India. He sees innumberable serio-comic adventures, which give the author a chance of showing us aspects of India, that Mr. Kipling has passed by. The end is too good to be told in a review. The reader must find out for himself who it was that really pulled the strings to which Geoffrey danced. Then he will fully appreciate the excellent comedy of the fireworks in the native house next door. The vignettes of character make a sure appeal and all the types, European and native, are most admirably conceived and portrayed. The minor native functionaries and their talk are things of joy. General Beamish, the aged officer, who has cut all connection with England, is perfectly delightful, and ought to take his place among the memorable characters of contemporary fiction.

THE WEAKER VESSEL, by E. F. Benson (Heinemann). Mr. E. F. Benson's talent and versatility are only equalled by his industry for although his books appear in such swift succession, they are nearly always up to their author's high standard. His latest, "The Weaker Vessel," is perhaps the finest he has yet written, an admirable book in every way, full of human interest, and beautifully written. It is a story of husband and wife, the former a successful dramatist, a man of brilliant talents and singularly lovable and charming disposition, but the victim of hereditary dipsomania which manifested itself in only one direction. He was no drunkard in the ordinary sense, but alcohol was to his brain what petrol is to a motor. Without it he was simply unable to work, and that fine brain of his was as a stationary engine. Although he was "the weaker vessel" as compared with Eleanor, his wife—one of the best and dearest women we have ever met in fiction or elsewhere—he yet had sufficient strength of character to endeavour to conquer his besetting sin, if it could be reckoned as a sin. For weeks and months at a stretch he would resist temptation, striving desperately the while to force that inactive brain of his to work, with no result, till at length, and inevitably, he yielded, and though his creative power was temporarily restored, he himself deteriorated morally and physically. It is an extraordinary subtle and sympathetic psychological study, and Eleanor is drawn with the same consummate touch a progressive portrait, for we see her first as a delightful, impulsive, but fairly ordinary girl, and watch her develop into the broad-minded, generous-souled woman, wise and patient and utterly loving, who was as a tower of strength and comfort to her erratic spouse. All the other people are as convincingly natural as these two central figures, and the delineation of Eleanor's egregious step-mother, Mrs. Ramsden, is masterly in its ironic humour. An enthralling book and one that emphatically "makes for righteousness."

I'D VENTURE ALL FOR THEE. J. S. Fletcher's latest novel is a really delightful romance of the Yorkshire coast in the year 1746, with a most picturesque Scottish hero, the gallant young Earl of Stirthes, the last of his race, who having lost all save honour in the cause of Bonnie Prince Charlie, and with a price on his head, made his way into Yorkshire disguised as a cattle-drover, in the hope of escaping thence to the Continent—a desperate expedient for by entering England, he seemed to be inviting capture. His perils and adventures, his encounters with friends and foes, constitute an enthralling narrative, told in Mr. Fletcher's most spirited vein, with many a touch of antiquarian lore which add to the historic value of the book, one which we commend especially to young readers of either sex. (Eveleigh Nash).

MEMOIRS OF THE COURT OF ENGLAND IN 1675, by Marie Catherine Baronue D'Aulnoy. Translated from the original French by Mrs. William Henry Arthur. Edited, revised, and with annotations by George David Gilbert. (John Lane). Mme. d'Aulnoy, best known as the author of "Contes des Fees," lived about 1650-1705. The unscrupulous daughter of an unscrupulous mother, she plotted with the latter against the life of her own husband and had to flee her native country. She profited by her travels to write memoirs of the Courts of Spain, England, and France. All are well informed and brightly written in a style reminiscent of the "Decameron." The spectacle of Monmouth, Buckingham, Arran, and Charles II protesting entire devotion to three and even four women at the same time listening at keyholes, intercepting letters, making assignations, and sticking at nothing to gain their ends, is more amusing than edifying: when it is apparent that each of the ladies is carrying on an intrigue with two or more of the gentlemen, the comedy verges on farce. With the exception of a hack translation issued in 1708 no English version of these memoirs has hither o been published. The editors have expended considerable ingenuity in identifying some of the individuals whose real names are disguised in the original; and they give in an appendix their reasons for believing that Charles II. was legally married to Lucy Walter, mother of the Duke of Monmouth. Mr. Gilbert and his mother have done their work tactfully. It is scandal; of course—dignified as history—and it has the same value, or lack of value, as discussions about the Casket Letters, the Pearl Necklace, or the Man in the Iron Mask.

OLIVIA'S LATCHKEY, by Hubert Bland (Werner Laurie). She was 23½ had £400 a year of her own, was tired of living with an aunt in a sleepy old cathedral town where nothing ever happened, and wanted to come to London. He was her farher's old friend; naturally she wished to consult him. Should it be a boarding-house, or lodgings, or a flat? And where? So "not yet 50" became the mentor of 23½; kindly interest ripened into paternal regard; and a mild flavour of sentiment was imported into their correspondence. Before he realised that anything was the matter Stephen found himself in Paris, because he was too happy in London. Of course, he came back the next day. Probably Olivia was less surprised. At any rate, Stephen was a very lucky man. These are the letters. They are delightfully written.

THE JUDGMENT HOUSE, by Gilbert Parker, (Methuen). Mr. Gilbert Parker used to write stories with a bloom on them. They had the freshness and delicacy of spring flowers. They belonged to regions of snow and mountain, of pine forests and nigt fires. Pierre, the chivalrous adventurer of the North, was the most memorable hero of those wild places. Then Mr. Parker came to live in a civilised world of clubs and committees, carpets and countesses, and his wild mountain mase deserted him, and in her place came a stout and buxom dame, much given over to upholstery and motor cars, royal opera and high finance. We cannot pretend to congratulate Mr, Parker. It is a change from poetry to prose, and though the later books are vigorous stories, full of happenings and fairly interesting persons, they do not linger in the memory like the doings of Pierre and his people in their mountain solitudes. We remember those early maidens, how they rode open-eyed into the prairie fire, were redeemed by promissory notes on men's lives, and had their bodies committed to the deep by dying men in the solemn words of the burial service, and all in the quietest, simplest way. Now they do much more commonplace things in a far more melodramatic fashion. In fact they "stand transfixed staring at the place, whence he had vanished, south with moans in heaps on floor and rock too and fro like one demented," very like the heroines of penny dreadfuls.

"The Judgment House is the story of an African millionaire, Rudyard Byng, and of his wife Jasmine, a high born English maiden, the Cleopatra of these later years. Many are Jasmine's victims. Her husband is one, Ian Stafford, the only man she really loved, is another. Ian lacked the millions necessary for her appropriate setting, and so Jasmine partly in sheer worldliness, partly in the ambitious desire to share with Byng the shaping of a new nation in South Africa turned her back on him, and Ian angry, lonely, but faithful disappeared from London for many years. The story centres round the triple tragedy of the girl who over-reached herself, the husband on whom it dawned only after many years that he had been married for something besides himself, and the gilted lover. The author is not content to tell us about Jasmine's cleverness and charm. He makes us feel it for ourselves in what she says and still more in unavailing struggle for freedom and final surrender of Stafford and the magnanimous forgiveness of the much deceived husband. Through it all Jasmine keeps our sympathy, especially in the final scenes, when away from petty society intrigues and face to face with death on South African battlefields she rises to the possibility for generous and disinterested action which had always been latent in her. Jasmine is one of those women who make mischief from sheer want of an outlet for their really fine endowments. As a leader of society and a disappointed wife she does nothing but complicate and entangle life for all with whom she comes in contact. In the tragic close she rises to higher levels and we feel that there is something wrong with a society which allows its most elaborately and delicately trained women to be merely parasites, hangers-on to the activity of men. Perhaps this is not the moral Mr. Parker intended as to draw from "The Judgment House" but there it is nevertheless.

THE MAN FROM NOWHERE, by Victor Bridges, (Mills and Boon). Stuart Northcote and Jack Burton met for the first time on the Embankment. Each might be looking into a mirror, for he sees his exact double. Northcote is rich and Burton poor, and Burton readily accepts ten thousand pounds to take Northcote's place for three weeks. But he is warned that he is running a great risk, and that he will be lucky if he survives. And so it proves. In Northcote's house a beautiful young girl tries to shoot him. The next night a man in Park-lane tries to stab him. His butler is poisoned. His cousin (or rather Northcote's cousin) does his best to get him shot on the Suffolk marshes. For Northcote, who was once President of a South American Republic, has enemies, and he is using Burton to throw them off the scent while he himself leaves the country. The plan fails, however. Northcote is murdered, and Burton arrested on the charge of murdering him. But all comes well in the end. The real murderer is discovered, and Burton is released to enjoy a comfortable little fortune and the love of the beautiful girl who only a week or two back had all but shot him. A rattling good story, full of high adventure, good spirits, buoyant health, and humour. Mr. Bridges is to be congratulated on having written a very enjoyable novel and one which, for a first book, is uncommonly good.

THE PASSING OF THE DRAGON, by J. C. Keyte, (Hodder and Stoughton). "The Passing of the Dragon" is a wonderful book, red hot from the scenes of action in the Chinese revolution, told with an impersonal glow and vividness which carry the reader along almost breathlessly. All through we see the odd, indomitable strain of British blood called upon to face great issues and facing them with the usual vigour. It is a tangled tale. Revolutions are all alike. Those who plan them are, as usual, the last to profit by them. Unexpected and criminal forces rush in. Everything gets upset and all the aims get mixed. The innocent suffer. Ignorant armies clash by night. But, although he has seen and supped on horrors enough to make a man despair of the whole mess, Mr. Keyte holds bravely to a belief that good will prevail in the end. He writes a cheerful, modest and even a merry tale the moment he is away from the worst of it, and even during the fighting, looting, massacre passages he keeps his head and eyes steady. There is no book yet written which will so certainly arrest the attention of the reader, where attention is just now most needed, as this piece of Chinese history. Things are being done there and have already been done which will send ripples round the globe before so very long, and will alter the whole policy of the West. In fact Mr. Keyte has written an important book, probably much more important than he is aware of himself, to soldiers, politicians, merchants, and Christians, no less than to students and critics. It should be read in all circles.

ONCE ROUND, by Stephen Knott, (Murray and Evenden). "Once Round" is the chronicle of a year in a young officer's life. It moves in monthly episodes. All the usual incidents of barrack and social duty and recreation are lightly sketched, with a keen eye for humour and sentiment. The thread that connects these short pieces is of the slightest, but it suffices to keep the reader's attention to the end. There is a touch of Kipling and a touch of John Strange Winter in the method. The book does not, of course, challenge any comparison with the former author, but Mr. Knott writes in a clear, straightforward way of the things he has seen. The discipline of the slovenly Mullin by his brother-officers is, we doubt not, a perfectly typical picture.

A monograph by Mr. Christopher Hare on Kaiser Max, the chivalrous Emperor Maximilian I. of Austria is to be published this month by Stanley Paul and Co., under the title "MAXIMILIAN THE DREAMER." Maximillian, the last of the Holy Roman Emperors, was an enthusiast constantly struggling after distant ideals and dreaming of mighty deeds and high ambitions. He was a fearless hunter, the very mirror of knightly courtesy, a gallant soldier, and the "beloved Kaiser" of his subjects. His ideal was that of the old legendary knights, his ambition was to sit on the Papal chair as well as the Emperor's throne. He was essentially a dreamer of dreams, and Mr. Hare's book shows him as the connecting link of mediaeval chivalry and the new ideals of the renaissance.

Messrs. Stanely Paul and Co. announce a 2s. edition of Mrs. Everard Cotes' (Sara Jeanette Duncan) story "THE CONSORT," which when originally published last year received much attention. They will also issue a 1s. edition of "THE WHITE SLAVE MARKET," in which Mrs. Mackirdy (Olive Christian Malvery) with the help of Mr. W. N. Willis, exposed many secrets of the traffickers.

The latest addition to Stanley Paul's "A B C" series is "THE A B C OF COLLECTING OLD CONTINENTAL POTTERY", by J. F. Blacker. The author strongly recommends his subject to any collector wishing for a fresh field, and mentions as an advantage the diversity of its specimens: with Delft, Majolica, and the beautiful Faience of France and Spain, of Damascus, Rhodes, and Persia, besides the stoneware of Germany and Flanders. The book contains about 160 illustrations from fine specimen of pottery. Another volume to be added to this series is a Biographical Dictionary of Artists covering all the ground from Giotto to the present day and including a certain number of artists now alive. This is being compiled by Mr. Frank Rutter, the Curator of the Leeds Art Gallery, who has a wide knowledge of modern as well as ancient art on the Continent and in England, and his book will contain critical information as well as biographical. The price, like that of the other volumes in this series, will be 5s. net.

The next book to be issued by Greening and Co., will be a 5s. edition of "THE CORNISH COASTS AND MOORS," by Mr. A. G. Folliott-Stokes, who has followed the path he describes, over the moors, across the cliffs, up rivers and through towns The route taken is roughly that of the coastguard path round the Cornish coast, and includes some of the most beautiful scenery in England.

SWIMMING FOR WOMEN.

EXTENDING POPULARITY.

Recent displays by ladies at the Baths Club have drawn attention to the growing popularity of swimming as a pastime among those of high social rank. On these occasions the programme included many difficult feats, and demonstrations of various strokes and methods showing that the exponents have not been satisfied with learning how to keep themselves moving in the water, but have studied the art in its more scientific aspects.

Twice a week professional instructresses attend at the Baths Club, and their time is fully employed while there. Not a few of the cleverest and most enduring of lady swimmers received their first lessons there. At one time Princess Mary came fairly frequently as a learner, but lately has net been a visitor. As proof of the interest taken by ladies in swimming, it may be mentioned that the membership of the ladies' side of the club is now quite full, and that vacancies only arise through resignations or deaths.

The example thus set by society is being followed in other circles, though not perhaps in quite such eager degree. Still "ladies' days' at the public swimming baths enjoy a good meed of support, and a very sure indication that more women now bathe at the seaside, making swimming an addition to be acquired in connection with it, is the enormously increased departments at the great shops for the display and sale of bathing costumes. These would not be stocked so extensively or brought forward so prominently, if the far-seeing departmental buyers were uncertain as to the demand for them. One important house recently had a "parade" of some of the handsomest of their young lady assistants in bath ing attire, to which lady customers were duly invited. Bathing costume now includes a cloak, cap, stockings, and sandals, and these must all be harmonious as to design and colour.

In the County Council schools facilities are given to girls to learn swimming, and to encourage them to efficiency, the London Schools Swimming Association offers challenge shields and other prizes. The influence is gradually extending, and more and more girls present themselves to be taught every year. It is becoming better recognised that not only can skill in swimming be of supreme value in a time of peril, but it helps to give grace of line to the figure, an easy bearing, and good movement. And these are attributes coveted by every woman.

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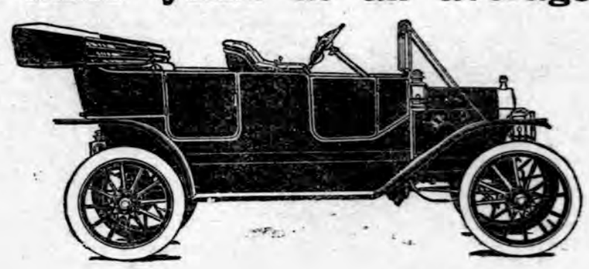

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COMPLETE SHORT STORY.

THE MARRIAGE OF SIR GEOFFREY HARDY.

BY W. M. LORNTON.

The marriage of Sir Geoffrey Hardy caused quite a stir in London society, for, as many of those disappointed mothers said, he had seemed such a confirmed bachelor, a man to whom a woman appealed not at all, who lived for his work and for his work alone.

He was forty, tall, strong and with a face which had character in its every line. The books he had produced had startled men with their power, and, in reviews, it was predicted that Sir Geoffrey would rank as one of the century's greatest men, should he continue to pour such wisdom and eloquence into the world of readers.

He was enormously wealthy, and this fact added to his personal attractions and great reputation, made him a very popular figure in London society. Women lionized him, but he had proved unimpressionable as far as their charms were concerned, and the termination of the gay season found him as fancy free as ever.

Lady Stockton, when she launched her daughter Rita into the sea of London society, had inwardly hoped that Sir Geoffrey would not be able to resist her indisputable charm. The Stockton estates were mortgaged, things generally looked very serious, and Rita was given to understand that her mission in this world, at least in the eyes of her admiring parents, was to effect a good marriage and win back for them peace and comfort in pecuniary matters.

"Mother, I couldn't marry without love. Don't you see how impossible it is?"

"Nonsense, my child! Please dismiss that stupid word 'love' from your mind. Leave it for the artisan class; they marry for love, and throw things at one another six weeks after."

And Lady Stockton had turned aside with an impatient movement.

Sir Geoffrey was invited to Stockton Court for the shooting season, and arrived one afternoon in September while the other members of the house-party were engaged in afternoon tea and the usual light chatter which accompanies it. He had never yet encountered Rita, having been abroad during her first season, but he had heard vague reports of her charms at his London club. He knew only too well for what purpose he had been invited to the home of this impecunious baronet, and smiled quietly while his valet was preparing him for dinner.

At half-past seven he walked easily and firmly down the broad staircase of the old house, and passed into the drawing room. The room was full—full of the type of man and woman he was always encountering, and which held no attractions for him.

His eyes passed quickly over them all, but rested for quite an appreciable time on one tiny form—the form of a young girl with a flower face and a mass of golden hair knotted loosely at the nape of her graceful little neck. She had looked at him curiously, as though summing up his general appearance, and for one brief second their eyes had met.

Lady Stockton, portly and elaborately dressed, hastened forward to greet this much-sought-after member of her party, and after a few brief but gushing words of welcome she said, "Now I must introduce you to Rita." And, followed by Sir Geoffrey, she passed through the midst of the company towards the slight little form which had attracted his attention on his entrance. Again he saw in her eyes that look of curiosity and decided in his own mind that there had been conversation about him ere his arrival at the Court.

After the introduction, which was accompanied by a somewhat effusive eulogy of Sir Geoffrey's genius on the part of Lady Stockton, she left them—the man of forty and the girl of nineteen.

She interested him and he was wondering why when sweet voice at his side broke in upon his reverie.

"You needn't stay unless you like, Sir Geoffrey. Mother always makes me feel like a baby who has been gently but firmly deposited in one spot and must perforce stay there." Then with a laugh she added, "I really believe you feel like, that, too."

He turned, and was instantly struck by the transformation in that little face. Merely these few words had brought with them a radiant smile, and the big grey eyes were sparkling with fun. Somehow he was reminded of a rainbow.

"Is that a broad hint that you would willingly dispense with my company?"

"Oh, no, not at all, Sir Geoffrey. I want to study you carefully, and see whether you are like the man your books proclaim you to be. But I was afraid you would be bored." Then with more spirit."

"I wish you would not look at me in that horrid calculating way, Sir Geoffrey, as though I were an article for sale."

He started and flushed, for, as he realized, he had indeed been subjecting her face to a careful scrutiny. There had seemed such infinite changes of expression passing over it even in those few words she had uttered.

"I apologize most humbly," he laughingly said. "I was not regarding you in the least as an article for sale—it was the last thing in my mind."

To his utter astonishment great tears welled up in her eyes, and her lips quivered.

"I am sorry, Sir Geoffrey, but I have always felt like something in the market ever since my *debut*, and I do so hate it."

"Poor sensitive child! Dismiss that uncomfortable feeling from your mind. I feel confident no one else looks on you in that light."

Sir Geoffrey took Rita in to dinner, and for the remainder of the evening she bore herself in a demure little way that delighted him. He was surprised at her knowledge and the extensive reading she seemed to have done, and inwardly wondered how such a quaint little person happened to be the daughter of such a worldly, calculating woman as Lady Stockton.

"Good heavens! I have fallen in love with that child. Only a fortnight and she has crept right into my old bachelor heart."

And Sir Geoffrey paced restessly up and down the deserted smokeroom at Stockton Court.

Love which never before had assailed the strongholds of his soul, now came with an overwhelming force, and he was a better man for it. It has been said with truth that a man is not in sympathy with the world until he has experienced great joy, great love, and great sorrow. Great joy and great sorrow Sir Geoffrey had experienced, but great love never, and having gone so far upon the way of life untouched, he realized that it had flooded his personality with more than ordinary vigour.

"Poor little girl! How you do hate being put on the market'." He wrestled with the temptation that assailed him, the temptation to seek her father and ask for the tiny hand which he knew would be given him with alacrity. But as he drew a rose from his pocket, and its faint aroma rose to his nostrils, he kissed it passionately, and the better man prevailed.

No, he must never link that young life to his. Good heavens! She might meet and love another, and what then? He knew, in that extremity, his love would so far prevail that he would forget that God had fixed His canon against self-slaughter. He must go away, right away to that veldt country of south Africa where he could escape from the conventionalities of life and be alone with his great love and his great sorrow.

That night Sir Geoffrey, wandering disconsolately on the terrace which fronted the house came across a little white-robed figure leaning over the balustrade, with eyes that looked into the infinite void. How was he to know that Rita was thinking of him, and wondering, in her troubled little soul, why he had so carefully avoided her of late.

As he stood and gazed at the small form his strength gave way, and before he realized what he had done he had seized her in his arms and pressed one passionate kiss on the white forehead.

Her startled little cry brought him back to realities. His arms dropped limply to his sides, and with a laugh of pain he turned and left her.

The next morning, before anyone was up, Sir Geoffrey left Stockton Court on urgent business, according to the note which he left for Sir Alfred, and a week later, to the unbounded astonishment of that baronet, he received a letter from a well-known firm of London solicitors, to the effect that the sum of fifty thousand pounds had been deposited to his credit in such and such a bank by a friend who wished to remain unknown, and who hoped that Sir Alfred would use it to meet his liabilities.

The delighted Sir Alfred and his wife never for one moment associated that anonymous donor with the person of Sir Geoffrey Hardy.

* * * * *

It was six months later. A horse and its rider were slowly crossing a large expanse of country to the south of the Kalahari Desert. It was Sir Geoffrey, with iron-grey hair at his temples and a restless look in his eyes. How he had suffered during those six months! How many nights he had paced up and down before the roughly-made bungalow! He had endeavoured to interest himself in farming, but to no purpose, and, what was more serious, his pen had been idle, and the world was waiting impatiently for his next contribution to literature.

Would he never lose the remembrance of that night on the terrace—the sensation of holding that small form in his arms?

As he neared his bungalow another rider came from the opposite direction, but with more speed.

"Well, Thompson?"

"The letters and papers have arrived, Sir. I guessed you would be anxious to have them, so I have brought them out to you."

"You're a good fellow, Thompson. Take my horse back with you, and I will walk the remainder of the way and read my correspondence as I go."

Left alone, he threw himself down on the grass, and, lighting his pipe, looked over the packages. Only his solicitors were acquainted with his address, and he had arranged for them to forward any communications made to him.

In the address on the first envelope which he picked up he recognized the handwriting of Lord Graham, one of his dearest friends. He opened this letter, the first Lord Graham had written him during his exile, with eagerness. Before many seconds had elapsed the missive had fallen from his hands. The poor, careworn face paled under its tan, and with trembling fingers he picked up the letter to re-read the few sentences that had dealt such a blow.

"I heard this morning at the club that Sir Alfred and Lady Stockton both died last week. There has been a fearful outbreak of typhoid at the Court, and both succumbed. It has aroused much sympathy in society for that sweet little daughter, of theirs. I met her at a ball about three months ago, and was much impressed by her beauty. But she seemed so sad. By the way, she was interested in you, and wanted to know where you were. I said to Madge afterwards that she would have made a sweet little wife for you.

"Madge has just been in to tell me that Rita Stockton is herself down with typhoid now, and in a very dangerous condition."

And then Graham had gone on with other details about the doings of society in general, but Sir Geoffrey was stunned. He looked at the postmark. Good heavens! She might be dead now!

Mechanically he glanced over the remainder of his correspondence until he opened one which sent a thrill through his whole frame.

"DEAR SIR GEOFFREY,—I feel very ill to-night, and I know what is coming—that dreadful typhoid, which has robbed me of my dear ones. The probabilities are I shall never get well but I felt I would like you to know that I am not a bit angry with you for what you did me on the terrace. I often wish that you had not gone away so suddenly without saying good-bye to me. It was so dreadfully lonely afterwards.

"I would like to write you a very long letter, but my head is so bad.—RITA.

"P.S.—I pray to God every night that he may reward you for your kindness to my father. Something tells me that it was you who sent the gift which made his last days happy."

A great peace came over his soul, and with the abandonment of a child he wept.

That same night he left for England.

* * * * *

"It's delightfully warm this afternoon, nurse. Can't I sit out in the air for a while? I don't know why, but I feel so happy to-day. I am certain something lovely is going to happen."

And Rita raised her radiant little face to Nurse Haines, who had brought her safely through the deadly illness.

"Yes my dear, I think I might safely let you sit out on the terrace. Williams shall carry out the most comfortable chair we can find, and you shall sit there while I trot into the village to see poor old Martha."

Half an hour later a well-wrapped-up little form was lying back in a chair on the terrace. Nurse Haines wondered why Rita insisted on being put in one particular place beside the balustrade. Her eyes were closed, and the little hands, so thin that they were almost transparent, were resting loosely on her lap.

She was not aware of a pair of tired grey eyes watching her and at last, soothed by the softness of the spring air, she slept.

A man walked up on to the terrace, his eyes never moving from that limp little figure. Impelled by the intensity of his personality, she gave a restles movement and awoke.

As she recognized him a glad little cry he saw in her eyes what he had hungered for, and in an instant the man of forty was on his knees with his arms about the girl of twenty.

* * * * *

"Great Scot, Madge! Hardy has come back to England and married Rita Stockton. Lucky bounder? But I do think he might have told us."

And Lord Graham dashed off to send his congratulations.

SOME ICED DISHES.

July is usually the hottest month of the year, and so the demand for cooling food continues. The appetite has literally to be coaxed, and the very sight of heavy and unpalatable fare makes the most indifferent to food values declare that it is impossible to eat. Facilities have vastly increased in London, within the past few years. Not only is it easy to procure the best on the world's market, it is a simple matter to possess an ice chest and have it filled every morning, so that food and beverages may be suitably chilled. In considering this process the inexperienced housekeeper may be reminded that chilled does not mean frozen. There are many people who cannot partake of frozen fare who find chilled food both attractive and easily digested. Lemonade, for instance, off the ice is a different thing from the same drink into which a piece of ice has been put.

Animal fat is the chief heat producer, so that great care must be taken to serve as little of it as possible. On the the Continent it is quite common for a cook to pare every scrap of fat off a piece of meat, and then cook the delicate morsel in butter. She does this simply because the butter is lighter in hot weather, and although it actually costs a trifle extra, the gain in the value of the flesh is considerable. Cream cheese is a good substitute for meat at one meal along with a crisp white or green lettuce, served with a mayonnaise. Just a little trouble taken in finding out what is in season would result in economy in health, as well as in monetary outlay. Vegetable marrows will very shortly be abundant in London, but it does seem a pity that this pleasant article of diet should appear on the table invariably smothered in white sauce. Cucumber, meantime, may be cooked in a variety of ways, stuffed, for instance, when the amount of chicken or veal farce is often a sufficiency of meat. Tomatoes may easily be peeled, chilled, scooped out, and filled with a stuffing of meat or of cooked green vegetables, and sent to table with a mayonnaise poured over them

Tired workers who ask for nothing more than the ever-ready cup of tea might, very likely, be tempted to eat a good meal if it started with a slice of Canceloupe melon off the ice, or with a grape fruit treated as the American housewife does it. Bananas and nuts are reckoned as appetising and nourishing, and for the next two months fruit will be abundant. In preparing recipes exclusively for "The Daily Telegraph" Mr. C. Herman Senn gives the method of preparing Kalte Schale, a German fruit dish, which has been one of the favourites of the season. It has appeared on some of the most cleverly-devised dinner menus of one of the most brilliant periods of entertaining.

ICED CLEAR SOUP WITH PIMENTO.

Clarify, in the usual way, three pints of good meat stock, adding to it a gill of crushed, ripe tomatoes freed from skin and seeds. Pound this to a pulp, and rub through a fine sieve. Boil up and cook for several minutes. Then strain the soup through a cloth, and mix with it a handful of finely cut shreds of pimento. When cold pour the soup into a suitable vessel, and bury it in crushed ice, or put it in the ice box for about three hours. Serve it in small bouillon cups with thinly-cut slices of toasted or baked bread.

JELLIED BEEF TIMBALE.

Lard a piece of rump of beef, and marinade it in the usual way. Next braise it on a vegetable mirepoix a la mode fashion in a casserole. Add to the braise a glass of cognac brandy and a gill of white wine, in which the meat has been previously marinaded. When the beef is thus cooked tender, take it up and let it get cool, then cut it into as many thin slices as may be required for a timbale. Line the inside of a plain charlotte mould with aspic jelly flavoured with clarified beef essence obtained from the braise. Next decorate the mould with rounds of white of egg, slices of cooked carrot, slices of ox-tongue, and small braised button onions. Fill the mould with alternate layers of beef, vegetables, and aspic jelly. Allow it to set on the ice, and turn out on a dish when required. Garnish to taste, and serve.

KALTE SCHALE (A GERMAN FRUIT DISH.)

Remove the stems from 1-2 lb of ripe cherries and stone them; stem a basket of strawberries (small, ripe fruit), and put both into a basin, sprinkle over the strained juice of a lemon and half a tablespoonful of ground cinnamon. Pour a pint of boiling hot syrup over the fruit, then cover the basin and allow it to stand for about an hour. Next add half a pint of white wine, Moselle or hock, and keep on the ice or in a cool cellar till required. Serve in a bowl or in stem glasses. Small cakes should be handed round at the same time. Note.—The above may be iced, if liked, in a pewter pot, which is stood in a pail of crushed ice and salt and stirred until a semi-frozen mixture is obtained. Any other kind of soft fruit besides cherries and strawberries may be used.

FROZEN CHEESE ON TOAST FINGERS.

Pulp and rub through a fine wire sieve 4 oz. of Camembert cheese and 2 oz. of Roquefort cheese, then mix with a little cream, 4 oz. of creamed butter, and a teaspoonful of finely-chopped chives. Season sparingly with salt, white pepper, and a good pinch of paprika. Pack this into a brick mould, or so-called Neapolitan ice mould, wrap it up in paper, and bury it in crushed ice for about 24 hours. Unmould the shape, cut it into neat slices, and place them on freshly toasted slices of bread or finger-shaped water biscuits. Dish up and serve quickly.

A CLUBMAN'S COMMENTS.

ON SUBJECTS INTERESTING TO WOMEN.

RING DOWN THE CURTAIN.

There can be no doubt that to all intents and purposes the Season of 1913 is at an end. Already quite a number of people are on the move, and a continuance of bright hot weather naturally sets all those lucky enough to possess them longing for their gardens. I suppose the King and Queen are anxious that the London Season should last the orthodox time—that is, till the end of July—and it is for this reason that they have fixed the second State Ball as late as July 23rd. But it seems likely that those who had made their plans for an early departure will not be inclined to alter them, but will come up—if they are lucky enough to be "commanded" to attend—just for the night of the great function.

WHY NOT A FIXED EASTER?

I think, in this connection, the number of people is on the increase who would like to see an alteration in the time of year for London's gaieties. For instance, a Season lasting from the middle of April to the end of June, would be quite long enough, and would enable those who have country places to enjoy them, while the summer is at its height. But then, until we get a fixed Easter, it might mean that the beginning of the Season coincided with the Easter holidays, or what would be more awkward, the week before—which is, or ought to be, given up to churchgoing. Then too, there is the Parliamentary Session. Now would our legislators like to be left to stew in London, not only for August, as constantly happens nowadays, but for July as well? The whole question is fraught with difficulty, just as is any change from a long-established custom. But it seems to me we are rapidly tending in the direction of the season ending with the arrival of July, and if it continues to begin as late as May, Society at large would feel rather defrauded of its just rights. Moreover, trade, which does none too well as it is, would do even worse. "Season prices" can still be charged throughout July, whereas, if all the gay world departed at the end of June, the cheap season for hotel and shop-keepers would begin directly after. This loss to an important part of the community would certainly have to be made up in some way at another time of the year. The question is when?

THE RAKE'S PROGRESS.

I heard it roundly asserted the other day (with how much truth I cannot say) that girls are much more disposed to sow their wild oats when young than boys. When one speaks of "boys and girls" it is in the sense of the budding youth of either sex. Formerly, youths just emancipated from school or college, starting in London with an adequate allowance from the paternal exchequer, usually proceeded to "paint the town red" in a quite irresponsible fashion. They realised their limitations, and knew that after this time of fun and frolic would come settling down to family life and domesticity for all time. There is hardly a man of that date who had not a "past" in the sense that he lived at high pressure and let himself go for a few years. What happens now? No young man ever seems to have a fling; instead of refreshing himself with draughts of champagne, he has recourse to barley water and unlimited cigarettes; he is quite unenthusiastic in the matter of pleasure and amusement: does not even make love with any show of energy, and often drifts into a marriage with an ornament of the variety stage (if he be unlucky enough to be cursed with a competence), not because he is keen on it, but because she is. Then when marriage, either in his own set or out of it, has put some sort of go into him, the modern man will become quite a gay dog, beginning to go about on his own and see life with a vigour quite foreign to his nature when he started his career at, say, twenty. Sometimes this leads to complications notably in cases one has heard of lately, and (particularly in the case of a theatrical marriage) the President of one of His Majesty's Courts of Law may be called on to intervene. If this intervention proves successful, the modern young man, still in his prime, sometimes makes a suitable marriage, and then his time for settling down really begins. As often as not he then lives happily ever after.

MATURE MATRIMONY.

With the modern young lady, things are quite otherwise. Her type, as portrayed by Thackeray and writers of his day, reads nowadays like a fairy tale. The "jeune personne" as quickly as possible emancipates herself from the control of her elders; after a few girls' luncheons or teas, she takes her parents in hand, shows them their place, and will have no old-fashioned nonsense at all. Then, a l'Americaine, she proceeds to set up any number of boy friends, whom she treats with the utmost camaraderie: walks with them, golfs with them, shoots with them, motors with them, all entirely unchaperoned, yet without any idea of ultimate marriage. In fact, being a young woman with a level head on her shoulders, and quite conversant with every problem of human life, she is eminently fit to take care of herself. This type—which is pretty general nowadays—has an excellent time, quite fancy free; then, when the twenties begin to merge into the thirties, thinks it time to settle herself, finds someone of the same age, or younger than herself, and goes on leading much the same life as she did before marriage. Wonderful, indeed, would our grand-parents have thought these modernists in the way of young people. And for us who are neither Early Victorian nor up-to-date twentieth century—can we help pausing to wonder what the next phase of civilisation will bring?—Algernon in the *Gentlewoman*.

BEFORE ARITHMATIC WAS INVENTED Malaria multiplied on the face of the earth and added largely to the number of deaths. It came to learn subtraction, however, when large reductions were made in that number by the invention of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC, the undisputed cure for Malaria and other fevers. It tones the heart and the system and can be given in all ages and conditions. Of all Stores and Chemists.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

"Waiter!" called the customer in a restaurant where an orchestra was playing.

"Yes, sir."

"Kindly tell the leader of the orchestra to play something sad and low while I dine. I want to see if it will have a softening influence on this steak."

Sir Archibald Geikie tells a story of a Scotsman who, much against his own will, was persuaded to take a long holiday. He went to Egypt and visited the Pyramids. After gazing for some time at the Great Pyramid the muttered:—

"Man, what a lot of mason work not to be bringin in, any rent!"

The American abroad does not lose his head easily. An Italian showed a Yankee tourist Vesuvius in eruption, and thought surely that must stir his awe. But the American after gazing for a moment at the burning mountain, said:—

"We've got a waterfall in America, that would put that out in five minutes.

A frightfully henpecked man was summoned to the bedside of his lying spouse. For forty years she had made his life a burden.

"I think I am dying David," she said: "and before I leave you I want to know if I shall see you in a better land."

"I think not, Nancy," he replied—"not if I see you first."

A pompous physician who was inclined to criticize others was watching a stone-mason build a fence for his neighbour, and thought the mason was using too much mortar. He said:—

"Jim mortar covers up a good many mistakes does it not?"

"Yes, doctor," replied the mason "and so does the spade."

A horse-owner was trying to sell a wind-broken horse, and was trotting with him around for inspection. The owner stroked the horse's back, and remarked to the prospective buyer.—"Hasn't he a lovely coat?"

But the other noticed that the horse was panting and answered:—

"Ah, I like his coat all right, but I don't like his pants.

A tall, gaunt-looking man entered an hotel not long ago and applied for a room. The price he was willing to pay entitled him to lodgings on the top floor of the house. Among his belongings the proprietor noticed a coil of rope. Upon being asked what the rope was for, the man replied:—

"That's a fire-escape. I always carry it with me and in case of fire, I let myself down from the window."

"Yes," replied the landlord stroking his chin reflectively, "seems a pretty good idea; but guests with fire-escapes pay in advance at this hotel."

Bachelor: "Before the wedding you told me that married life would be one grand, sweet song."

Benedict (gloomily): "Yes, and since then I have found it is one grand sweet refrain."

Bachelor: "Refrain?"

Benedict: "Yes; my wife insists that I refrain from cards, refrain from smoking and refrain from the club."

It was in a big cotton manufacturing town in Lancashire where a revival service had been held. At the close the minister called upon all those who wished to go to heaven to stand up. All rose to their feet with the exception of one young man.

"Don't you want to go to heaven, my friend?" asked the preacher.

"Oh, aye, I want to go right enough," the young fellow replied, "but not wi't' trip."

An Irish lecturer, expatiating on the nature of man, remarked that one point of distinction between human beings and lower animals consisted in man's capacity for progress.

"Man," exclaimed the lecturer, "is a progressive being; other creatures are stationary. Take, for example, the ass. Always and everywhere it is the same creature. You never have seen, and never will see, a more perfect ass than you see at the present moment."

A bishop was one day addressing a Sunday school, when he said, in a most impressive way:—

"And now, children, let me tell you a very sad fact. In Africa there are ten million square miles of territory without a single Sunday school where little boys and girls can spend their Sundays. Now, what shall we all try and save up our money and do?"

And the class, as one voice, replied, in ecstatic union:—

"Go to Africa!"

Tourist: "And how many children have you, Mr. Green?"

Farmer Green (doubtfully): "Well, now, I dunno exactly. There's Bob, an' Jack, an' Alice—wife, how many children are there?"

Mrs. Green: "Seven; five boys and two girls."

Tourist: "A fine family and a fine farm, Mr. Green. You've a large stock, I presume?"

Farmer: "Aye. I've a hundred and seventy-three head of cattle, eight horses, seven hundred and eighty-one sheep, an' twenty-seven pigs. Then there's three hundred and fifteen geese, eighteen turkeys, an' just two hundred and fifty-nine fowls."

"I was afraid," Mrs. Wotherby, said Mrs. Snapperley, "that you wouldn't be able to get over to my house this afternoon for it isn't so easy to get away when you have to do your own house-work."

"Oh, I wouldn't have missed coming for anything," said Mrs. Wotherby as she glanced round beamingly at the assembled guests. "I wanted to see how all my silver and glass looked on your table."

A Frenchman arrived in England and began the struggle with the language. One day he came with his conversation book to an English friend.

"Ze Polar bear—vat does he do?"

"What's that? said the puzzled friend."

"Ze Polar bear—vat does he do?"

"Oh, he don't do a single thing but sit on the ice and eat fish."

"Non, non! I not accep."

"Why's that?"

"I been invite to be Polar bear at a funeral."

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

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Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

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is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

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SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

INDIA OFFICE CHANGES.

COUNCIL TO BE REDUCED.

DEPARTMENTALISING TO SAVE DELAYS.

LORD CREWE'S PROPOSALS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 31.

In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Midleton asked whether it was contemplated, by legislation or otherwise, to introduce changes in the conduct of the business of the India Office. He asked the question because statements had recently appeared, particularly in the Indian papers, that changes were to be made, not only in the business arrangements of the India Office, but in the relations between the Viceroy and the Secretary of State.

Lord Crewe, in an hour's speech, explained that many changes in the business of the India Office could be carried out by the Secretary of State under the powers he already possessed, but these powers were so closely interwoven with possibilities requiring statutory sanction for their change that it was necessary to deal with the whole subject.

Lord Crewe pointed out that when he first went to the India Office the question of the business arrangements had already been under discussion for some time, but he obviously could not come to a decision without time for consideration. He had been absent from the India Office twice, once owing to illness, and once when he went to the Durbar. The latter period was not wasted, because it enabled him to obtain opinions regarding the working of the office from many who were most competent to speak.

VALUE OF THE COUNCIL.

After describing the existing methods of the India Council, Lord Crewe said that even if he could he would not part with the Council, and in this he was supported by men of larger experience. He emphasised the advantage to the Secretary of State of arguing matters with his colleagues, and pointed out that the Council greatly strengthened the position of the Secretary, especially when a new-comer, in dealing with the Government of India. He would not ask to be relieved of financial control, therefore he did not propose to abolish the Council or deprive it of its powers.

Alluding to the working of the Committee of the Council, Lord Crewe thought that the Committee procedure was only required for matters of moment. It was proposed to make procedure by Committee exceptional, instead of the invariable practice as at present. That might be done by attaching particular members of the Council to the departments of the India Office, not to control the departments, but to institute a system by which such members might co-operate for particular work. Lord Crewe hoped that by this method much business now going to the Committee and afterwards to the Council might be done directly by department.

SAVING OF NEEDLESS DELAY.

The procedure in connection with subjects of the first magnitude was not too elaborate, but in ordinary matters time was spent which might well be spared. He hoped that one result would be the initiation of more direct communication between different departments and the Government of India, and trusted that this would dispose of the repeated complaints from India about delay. These proposals all pointed to a reduction of the Council. He thought that a Council of eight would be adequate, answering to the different members of the Viceroy's Council.

INDIAN MEMBERS.

He trusted that the custom of asking Indian gentlemen to sit on the Council would be perpetually maintained, and it might be possible to attach specially experienced Indians to some particular department, but that might not always be possible.

Lord Crewe, therefore, concluded that the statutory limitation should be ten, leaving some margin in case a particular member was not to be attached to a particular department. One reason, Lord Crewe continued, why what had been said should be regarded as provisional was that the Chamberlain Commission was still sitting. He was most anxious not to propose anything beforehand which would be incompatible with the recommendations of the Commission.

The financial department and financial membership of the Council had been recently attacked, often in absolute ignorance, but it could not be disputed that the positions and salaries might need differential treatment from what it was proposed should be applied to those sitting on the Council in the ordinary capacity.

SALARIES OF MEMBERS.

Referring to the question of the salaries of members of the Council, Lord Crewe said that if he effected his object of reducing the membership and of attaching members to particular departments, he thought it would be right to revert to a salary of twelve hundred sterling. He thought that membership of the Council should be regarded in future, not as the beginning of an Indian official's retirement, but as a final stage in his work, and should for pension purposes be considered a part of his Indian service.

Lord Crewe said he would welcome criticism of the proposals he had outlined. The Government's sole object was to perfect the machinery of communication between the representatives of Parliament and the controllers of the actual Government in India. He forecasted the introduction of a Bill next session, enabling the Government to effect the reforms indicated, and he hoped it would have general support.

In conclusion, Lord Crewe said that except in so far as the relations between the Secretary of State and the Viceroy might be affected by possible chances of the procedure of the Council, no alteration was intended.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

LONDON, July 31.

In the House of Commons, Mr Asquith announced that the Indian Budget would be taken on August 7th.

RAND CRISIS OVER.

NO GENERAL STRIKE TO BE DECLARED.

THE IMPERIAL TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

LONDON, August 1.

The South African Government's resolute determination not to yield to threats seems to have ended the Rand crisis. The Federation of Trade last night decided not to declare a general strike at present, but to rely on the industrial and political organisation to remedy the grievances.

Replying in the House of Commons to attacks by Messrs. Outhwaite and Keir Hardie, Mr. Harcourt justified the use of troops during the recent disorders in the Rand, and expressed complete confidence in Lord Gladstone. Mr. Harcourt denied that the Imperial troops were kept in South Africa for the purpose of dealing with labour troubles. It was essential that the High Commissioner of the native protectorates should have a sufficient force to preserve law and order. Moreover, the troops were of vital importance to the Cape route to India. He referred to the progressive reduction of the troops during the last decade and said that further reductions might be possible in the early future.

PUBLIC OPINION SUPPORTING THE GOVERNMENT.

JOHANNESBURG, July 31.

Public feeling, which has hitherto been rather inarticulate, is beginning to crystallise, and meetings are being convened throughout South Africa to protest against the attempts to subvert law and order. A mass meeting of professional men and merchants unconnected with the mines will be held in Johannesburg on Saturday, at which a resolution will be moved pledging all present to support the authorities in maintaining law, order, and good government.

RUBBER SUPPLIES.

CHEAPEST PRODUCTION FROM THE MIDDLE EAST.

LONDON, July 31.

At a large meeting of the Rubber Plantations Investment Trust, to-day, Mr. Lampard, in a long speech, maintained that manufacturers knew that plantation rubber was the best material at their disposal, though requiring slightly different treatment from wild rubber. People asked what was wrong with plantation rubber. He replied, "Nothing at all." Wars and strikes affected rubber as they had affected other markets; also, circumstances in America were abnormal; but the depression was only temporary.

He condemned any panic proposals for the artificial restriction of supplies. They could produce cheaper in the Middle East than elsewhere an article equal if not better than any in the world.

INDUSTRIAL COUNCIL.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON AGREEMENTS.

LONDON, August 1.

The Industrial Council presided over by Sir George Askwith, has issued its report on industrial agreements. It disapproves of compulsory arbitration, but says that Conciliation Boards or Joint Committees should possess the means of arriving at a final decision moreover, before recourse to a strike or lock-out there ought to be a pronouncement on the dispute by an independent body or by an important individual. The Council does not approve of monetary penalties for breaches of agreement.

PANAMA EXHIBITION.

AMERICA AND BRITISH ALOOFNESS.

WASHINGTON, August 1.

Mr Bryan has intimated that further negotiations will be undertaken by the United States with the object of pressing Great Britain and Germany to take part in the San Francisco Exhibition.

DEATH OF WELL-KNOWN SEISMOLOGIST.

LONDON, July 31.

The death is announced of Professor John Milne, the seismologist.

[The late Professor John Milne, F. R. S., Hon. D. Sc. (Oxon), F. G. S., mining engineer and seismologist, was born in Liverpool in 1850. He worked in Newfoundland and Labrador as mining engineer for Cyrus Field, Sir James Anderson and others; geologist to Dr. Beke's expedition into North-West Arabia. For twenty years he was in the service of the Japanese Government as geologist and mining engineer, travelled through Russia, Siberia, Mongolia, China, the Kuriles, Corea, Manila, Borneo, the Australian Colonies, the United States, etc., established the seismic survey of Japan, embracing 968 stations; established for the British Association a seismic survey of the world. He was also a designer of seismographs and instruments to record vibrations on railways, etc.]

INDIAN CAVALRY.

LONDON, July 31.

In the House of Commons Major Archer-Shee asked whether many senior officers were being asked to resign with a view to removing the block in promotion in Indian Cavalry.

Mr. Montagu replied that the answer was in the negative.

CHINESE WAR.

NORTHERN ARMY'S SUCCESS.

HOSTILITIES TRANSFERRED TO CANTON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

SHANGHAI, AUGUST 1.

The lull in the fighting continues. There seems to be no question that negotiations are in progress for the cession of the Woosung forts, the officers of which are visibly depressed by the news of the loss of Nanking. The rebel forces in the Shanghai district have dwindled to 1,600, and refugees are returning to their homes.

General Huanghsing is reported to have left for Hong Kong. Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen is believed to be preparing for departure.

A telegram from Pekin says that the rebel leaders are quietly disappearing from the centres menaced by the Northerners. The situation points to the theatre of the rebellion being transferred to Canton. The Northerners are steadily subduing the rebels, while the wavering provinces are hastening to assure the Government of their support.

ADVANCE ON CANTON.

ENGAGEMENT REPORTED TO BE IMMINENT.

HONG KONG, August 1,

General Lungchaikwong, with the loyal Kwangsi troops, has captured Shiuhing, and is marching in the direction of Canton.

The Governor-General has despatched troops to check General Lung's advance, and an engagement is imminent.

BALKEN SITUATION.

CONSULTATIONS BETWEEN DELEGATES,

BUKHAREST August 1,

Private consultations take place daily between the delegates of the several countries which precede the official conferences.

INDIAN RED CRESCENT MISSION.

The following communication was yesterday received by Abdwah Khan, the hon. secretary of Zia-ula Islam, from the members of the First Indian Red Crescent Medical Mission:—We are proceeding with the advance Army on the way to Adrianople, etc., but the destination is unknown to us yet and we have commenced work as the first Indian Red Crescent Medical Mission as we did before. Turkish army is in great joy.

THE GOVERNOR AND LADY WILLINGDON.

VISIT TO A MUSIC SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 1,

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon accompanied by Miss Beaumont-Nesbitt and an A. D. C. this morning visited the Poona Gayan Samaj Music School in Holkars Wada. Among those present to receive Their Excellencies were Sirdar Nowrojee Paddumjee, C.I.E., the Hon Mr. Pattani, Dr. Wadia, Professor Bhate and others. After a song of welcome, sung by the children of the school, the party were shown round the several classes as well as the museum in which was a collection of musical instruments.

Mr. Sahastrabudhe, the Secretary of the Poona Gayan Samaj, read the report for the year, after which a programme of vocal and instrumental musical items was gone through.

Sirdar Nowrojee Paddumjee, before Lord and Lady Willingdon left, made a short speech in which he thanked them for paying the school a visit. The Samaj, the speaker said gave gratuitous musical instruction to more than 1,200 boys attending three primary schools. He thought that the Gayan Samaj was doing what it could with its limited resources. Its annual income was Rs. 2,000 from members and donations which the Government supplemented by a grant of Rs. 1,000. Considering what the poet said about man—that he that hath no music in himself, etc, he thought the Gayan Samaj was doing approved work by teaching the young idea how to sing.

Their Excellencies were garlanded before leaving.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN KASHMIR.

SERICULTURAL FACTORY BURNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, August 1.

The Srinagar correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* wires that the whole of the splendid buildings forming the Kashmir State sericulture factory were burnt down yesterday. The loss to the State is enormous. The factory was one of the largest in the world, employing over five thousand hands, with a competent staff of Europeans.

NEW RAILWAY LINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, August 1.

A very satisfactory conference was held at Ajmer on July 29 to settle the terms under which the Bikaner Durbar might construct its proposed metre gauge line through the territory owned by the Jaisalmere Durbar. With the assistance of Sir Elliot Colvin, a complete agreement was reached on all points.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake, or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest, method of cooking.

CINDERELLAS OF THE EMPIRE.

OUR COTTON AND OIL SUPPLIES.

MR. HARCOURT'S AGREEMENTS WITH BRITISH COMPANIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 31.

In a speech on the Colonial Office vote in the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Harcourt paid a warm tribute to the late Mr. Lyttelton as a generous critic and lifelong friend.

Mr. Harcourt said he proposed to-night to omit the Dominions, whose great development and output were so well known. He would rather deal with the Cinderellas of the Empire, the Crown Colonies, producing a variety of raw material which would bear favourable comparison with other colonies.

Mr. Harcourt dwelt on the importance of Empire-grown cotton, to counteract the fluctuations of the United States, which had an adverse effect on the genuine industry.

The scarcest form of raw material at present in the Empire was petroleum. He believed, however, there were great prospects of future production. In arranging its development we must proceed cautiously but rapidly. He had endeavoured to exclude great combines in giving oil concessions in British territory, and had made the reservation that the Admiralty should have full powers to obtain the production of oilfields, and that the majority of directors were to be British, the company in no circumstances to fall under foreign control.

NAVAL REQUIREMENTS.

Mr. Harcourt referring yesterday evening to the Government's position with regard to oil said that the Navy required a large, constant and dependable production. An agreement had been made with a group representing several important interests in the oil industry, called the British West Indies Petroleum Syndicate. Several important British companies, including the Burmah Oil Company and the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, were interested in that syndicate. He was also on the point of making another agreement with another group representing British interests, which would take over several properties in Trinidad. Both these corporations would be subject to all the necessary conditions with regard to British control and naval pre-emption.

THE SHAH'S BIRTHDAY.

COMPLIMENTARY RECEPTIONS,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 1.

Thursday being the anniversary of the birthday of the Shah of Persia, all the foreign Consulates in Bombay flew their flags full-mast in honour of the occasion. Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, the Persian Consul, held a reception in the afternoon at the Persian Imambara, to which over 200 leading Persian subjects were invited. The guests of honour included H. E. Basri Bey, the Turkish Consul-General, Col. Ghulam Rasool Khan, Agent of H. H. the Amir of Afghanistan, Maulavi Shibli and many others. The Imambara was decorated with Persian and Turkish flags and the Union Jack. Mirza Khurram, a local Persian poet, read a poem composed by him in honour of the occasion H. E. Basri Bey in a short and felicitous speech conveyed the congratulations of his Government to the Persian Consul.

The Persian Consul, in reply, thanked all present for having so readily responded to his invitation, and said he was particularly glad to see that all classes of H. I. M.'s subjects, including Zoroastrians and Arabs from the Gulf, were well represented at the gathering. He was glad that a bright era of peace and prosperity was dawning for Persia. Two of her friendly neighbours, Great Britain and Russia, had pledged themselves to help Persia financially in tiding over the internal difficulties which she had recently faced and in maintaining a strong national Government. The trade routes were once more safe and there was peace and quiet in the country. Very soon, there would be railways in all parts of Persia which would give an impetus to trade and add materially to the prosperity of the country. It was a happy augury for the future that Persia would be governed by his present Imperial Majesty who had received a thorough training in the art of Government under the able guidance of an enlightened regent like His Highness Nasir-ul-Mulk. Next year, His Imperial Majesty would attain his majority and would begin to reign personally over his dominions. The next birthday anniversary would be an occasion for even greater rejoicings than the present. The Persian Consul ended his speech by calling upon the assembly to join him in saying "Long live the Shah-in-Shah, Long live the Kingdom of Persia." This was responded to by those present. After partaking of light refreshments, the meeting dispersed. Aga Fakhr-ul-Mohaqqakun thanked the Persian Consul on behalf of the Persian subjects for holding the reception.

In honour of the birthday anniversary of the Shah of Persia, H. E. Sir Mirza Dowood Khan, Consul-General for Persia, held a reception here last evening when representatives of the Parsi, Christian, Hindu and Moslem communities, who were present, requested the Consul-General to convey to his Majesty their loyal and respectful felicitations.

The Consul-General, after thanking them, said: "I take this opportunity of expressing with pleasure that the affairs of Persia are improving from day to day. The troubles and difficulties are over, and the administration of the country is in a satisfactory condition. The trade routes are quite safe, and caravans are passing to and fro with their merchandise in peace and safety. The gendarmery in the south has so completely established peace and order that the Government is quite confident of its maintenance in the future. They are also about to extend and complete the system of the gendarmery in other parts. The return of His Highness the regent of Persia in Teheran and the reassembling of the Persian Parliament, which will be re-opened soon, will help a great deal in the progress of the country and will be a greater gratification for the friends and well-wishers of Persia."

THE NEW DELHI.

PRAISE & CRITICISM OF PROPOSALS.

SIR BRADFORD LESLIE AND THE MODIFICATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Writing in to-day's *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts*, Sir Bradford Leslie congratulates the Delhi town-planners on the modification of their original ideas regarding the dangers of the proximity to water, since the final plans extend the Capital beyond Kutub-road right down to the river at Indrapat, with a wide road on the reclaimed river frontage sweeping round the front of the existing city. This is practically an adoption and extension of his proposal last December. The location of the weir at Indrapat, two miles lower down than he proposed, and the exact height of the crest of the weir are matters of detail. The main features of his scheme have been accepted as essential.

Considering his limited time, Sir Bradford Leslie says, and the fact that he was only working from memory regarding the topographical details, he is surprised to find that his errors, while greatly emphasised by the Committee, were so few and trifling. He holds that an elaborate revetment wall along the river road is unnecessary. Moreover, he thinks that the Government of India has greatly over-estimated the area to be occupied by the official population. He foreshadows a partially deserted Capital, with a trend of the population towards the lake.

He deprecates the proposed branch railway and costly terminal station, proposing as an alternative an outer circle, standard gauge railway, linking up the various systems serving Delhi.

INDIAN ARCHITECTURE.

MR. E. B. Havell writes to the *Morning Post*:—

SIR,—I shall be glad if you will find space for the following letter, which has been addressed to the India Office on behalf of the signatories to the petition to Lord Crewe with regard to the building of the new Delhi. It should be remembered that the Government of India in its reply to the petition, which was published in your issue of the 28th ultimo, took up the position that Indian architecture, as a constructive reality, has already ceased to exist, ignoring the overwhelming evidence to the contrary presented in its own Departmental Report recently published. This is the crux of the whole controversy with regard to the building of the new Delhi.

Saint Faiths, Horseferry Road, June 23.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 29, conveying the reply of the Government of India to the petition presented in January of this year, and to express on behalf of the signatories the great satisfaction with which they have learned that the Government of India is in full sympathy with their aims. But they notice with disappointment that the Government of India expresses an opinion differing from theirs as to the possibilities of modern Indian architecture; a disappointment coupled with surprise in view of that Government's preliminary report, recently issued upon the subject.

At the time the petition was presented, this report, the materials for which seem to have been collected in 1911, was not available; but it entirely confirms the views expressed in the petitions and illustrates them with some ninety plates of modern Indian architecture, comprising examples of works both of magnitude and of utilitarian purpose. It is needless to remind you that this report is the joint work of Mr. Gordon Sanderson under the direction of Dr. J. H. Marshall and of Mr. J. Begg (Consulting Architect), so that its evidence as to fact is unimpeachable and any opinions expressed are those of the most expert advisers upon the subject that the Government of India can command. It is felt that this being so the views of the Government of India expressed in your letter must be those held before this report had been read, and that the signatories may hope for a further communication not only affirming the Indian Government's agreement with their aims, but acknowledging their realisation of the possibilities suggested.

The last sentence of your letter suggest that there is a proposal to separate one part of Indian building craft from another, to encourage carving and pattern making at the expense of architecture as a whole. To do this would be to do more harm to Indian architecture than for the Government not to employ Indian craftsmen at all. The result in itself would be bad art, and could only lead eventually to the complete deterioration of the work.

The side of Indian building to which the petitioners especially desired to draw attention was the master builders' inherited free mastery of construction and design in the larger sense—so well shown by the photographs and notes in the report—and not so much to the outcome of this, their facility in what are called the decorative arts. It is the emphasis which has been laid upon these that has led to the prevalent misconception of Indian architecture. Mr. Sanderson, in the last sentence of his report, says there are excellent master craftsmen in plenty, and confirms the suggestion of the petition that it is for the architect to guide them. As the question has aroused, and is arousing so much general interest, would it not be possible to put the report referred to on sale in England at a rather lower price? At present it can only be obtained from India at a cost, plus postage, of 13s. 6d.—I am, Sir, yours truly, A. RANDALL WELLS.

NEW SECOND CHAMBER.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE DENOUNCES THE LORDS.

LONDON, July 31.

Addressing a meeting of 10,000 persons at Carnarvon, Mr. Lloyd George denounced the House of Lords for rejecting Liberal measures and fomenting civil war and bloodshed in order to defy Acts of Parliament. That action had made the abolition of the present House an essential reform. A Chamber would be provided in which all parties and creeds received equal treatment.

BANK OF BURMA.

SCHEME OF BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

PROPOSED SALE OF PETROLEUM SHARES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, August 1.

The Bombay committee of the shareholders and creditors of the Bank of Burma (in liquidation) has formulated a scheme for the taking of British Burma Petroleum shares and has decided to sell the same to the general public as against the low prices that are quoted at present.

An application was made to the Chief Court of Lower Burma on the subject, and the matter was argued on two occasions this week and adjourned till Saturday for further orders.

"SARANAC" ENQUIRY.

CAPTAIN DAVIES' ALLEGATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 1.

At the "Saranac" enquiry, before the Marine Court to-day, in connection with the grounding of the vessel near Bizerta and again off the coast of Ceylon, the second officer was recalled to correct some of his previous evidence, mostly in the matter of dates.

The wireless operator was then called. He said that, when approaching Bizerta, shortly before midnight on the night in question, he went to the Captain and asked if any further messages had to be dispatched. The Captain said, "No". Captain Burn was studying the chart table and was perfectly sober. Witness had never seen him otherwise.

The steward who was examined next said that at about eleven o'clock he was told by the Captain to bring a whisky and soda and some food. That was all the Captain had, so far as he knew. He had never seen the Captain the worse for liquor.

Captain Burn then went into the witness box and gave his version of what transpired on the night when the "Saranac" grounded at Bizerta. He denied negligence, and also the allegation that he was drunk. The suggestions to that effect were untrue. He had been in the harbour before and understood everything perfectly. The grounding was very trivial. The pilot came aboard and said he expected they would float with the tide. He then went away. Witness commanded the vessel when she entered the harbour the next morning. The Agent came aboard, but witness did not report the grounding as it seemed trivial.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

PROGRESS OF PRESIDENCY COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, August 1,

The report on the working of the Presidency College during the academical year, 1912-13 shows a record of satisfactory progress. The total strength of the students in the College is recorded to have reached the highest figure in its history, namely, 600. The bulk of them were Brahmins who account for nearly 450. The statement of the distribution of students according to wealth shows that 502 students come from the middle classes; 168 of them belonged to the land-holding classes and 307 to the official class. Only 26 of the training classes have availed themselves of higher education. Classified according to districts, the largest number, 101, come from the Tanjore District, Madras coming second and Coimbatore third. Every district in the Presidency is represented in the College, as also are the native States of Mysore, Hyderabad, Travancore and Cochin. Even distant Coorg sent up one student.

The proposal of the Senate of the Madras University regarding the utilisation of the recurring grant of Rs. 65 lakhs and the non-recurring grant of Rs. 4 lakhs, given by the Government of India, are being forwarded to the Government of India by the Madras Government with an expression of their general concurrence. The proposals, it will be remembered, include the provision for a Professorship of Indian History and Archæology—the courses of lectures of an advanced character by specialists from Europe and India to be arranged, if possible, in conjunction with other Indian Universities—the development of study, on modern lines of languages, specially of South India, and temporary Professorship in Indian Economics, besides an expenditure upon providing a University library building and its equipment.

MACHLI BAZAR MOSQUE.

BURMA MOSLEMS' SENTIMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, August 1.

At an extraordinary general meeting held here of the Burma Moslem Society, the following resolutions were passed:—(1) "That the meeting of the Burma Moslem Society, while voicing the opinion of the domiciled Moslem community residing at Rangoon, expresses its feeling of horror and surprise at the demolition of a part of the Machli Bazar mosque at Cawnpur whith the sanction of the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. That this meeting humbly prays that His Excellency the Viceroy will be pleased to restore the demolished part of the said mosque, and respectfully urges the Government of India to advise the Provincial Governments to stick to the sound policy of religious tolerance which is a unique characteristic of this benign Government." (2) "That this meeting resolves that copies of the above resolution should be sent to the Chief Secretary to the Government of India, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma, and the Chief Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh."

POSTAL CLERKS' GRIEVANCES.

PRESENT ROUTINE UNSATISFACTORY.

PETITION SUBMITTED TO DIRECTOR-GENERAL.

Taking the opportunity of the presence in Bombay of the Hon. Mr. W. Maxwell, Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, the Bombay post office clerks have addressed a petition to that officer in which they ask for the following alterations in the present routine.

I. That the lowest grade clerk should receive Rs. 40 per mensem.

II (a) That the system of annual increment be introduced so that with 15 years of service they may be entitled to Rs. 90.

(b) Or that the present grades be so improved that they may be sure of a salary of not less than Rs. 80 with 14 years' service.

III. That the days of casual leave during a year be raised to 20.

Among other things it is stated in the petition that despite the rising price of the necessaries of life there has been no increase in the scale of pay since 1879. At present the average pay of a clerk of the Bombay Post Office is Rs. 47, and the cost of a couple of rooms even in unhealthy localities is Rs. 11 per month. The petition adds "Picture to yourself the hardship of a married man with ten to twelve years' service who has nothing but Rs. 36 to live upon in a place like Bombay, where everything, even pure air, has to be paid for! Famine prices have been reigning during the past five years in the Bombay market, and family life has become almost an impossibility for the post office clerk."

The generality of clerks with 9 or 10 years of service are in the grade of Rs. 40, i. e. their pay has been increased by Rs. 10 during ten years or Re. 1 per year.

There being about 235 clerks in the last grade and 50 paid probationers, the last probationer must wait 10 years to get his Rs. 40, and 8 years more to get Rs. 50 per mensem.

Though the scale of pay as available in the Bombay Post Office has been brought almost to the level of some of the least paid of other Government offices, it would be interesting to note that while their scale may be the same as that of the Post Office, their emoluments are greatly increased by 20 per cent. local allowance. So that the worst of them is on a better footing than the Post Office. "Compare our state," continue the petitioners, "with that of clerks in the sister Department, the Telegraphs. They are started on Rs. 40 and with 10 years' service rise to Rs. 60 the least. Under the circumstances we feel it would be ridiculous for us to compare our state with the signallers, even in the local scale of the Telegraphs, who with 14 years' service are sure of securing Rs. 90 per mensem. Our next grievance is the late curtailment of our casual leave. It was 20 days. It is now curtailed to 12 days."

A FALSE ALARM.

STEAMER EGYPT REACHES ADEN SAFELY.

The out-going mail steamer "Egypt" last week could not sail on Saturday afternoon owing to the delay caused by the Burma mails, and she weighed anchor at 10 A.M. on Sunday.

Those who did not know this fact and had received no news of the vessel reaching Aden at the usual time suspected that some accident to her had caused the delay.

However, there was no truth in the rumour at all as news has been received in Bombay of the steamer "Egypt" reaching Aden safely at 11-30 a. m. yesterday.

KOTTAYAM TRIAL.

BUTLER'S INCRIMINATING EVIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOTTAYAM, Aug. 1.

Statements were made to the Taluk Magistrate of Vaikam by the witnesses for the prosecution in the case in which Inspector B. W. Swinny and Mrs. Stephens are charged with the murder of Mr. Buckingham Stephens.

The first witness, Ramuni Krishnan, the late Mr. Buckingham Stephens' butler, stated that a servant, named Vareed, witness and others slept in the corridor of the house on the night of the occurrence. Between four and five o'clock in the morning, he heard the report of a gun and saw smoke coming out of the room where the deceased slept. Witness and the chokra went to the deceased's room and saw the second accused rush out of it. There was no gun at that time in the room where the deceased slept. Witness saw the deceased's skull scattered on the pillow which was stained with blood. The gun belonged to the first accused. The first accused had been staying in the bungalow for about fifteen days. The first and second accused were on terms of familiarity.

The second witness, Kittunni Kelu, who had been employed under the deceased for the last five years, corroborated the previous witness.

Thomas Burrel Skinner, whose statement was recorded by the District Magistrate of Kottayam, as an expert in the case, said that he examined the body and explained the position in which the gun lay at the time. From his examination it became evident that the deceased could not have shot himself.

THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 1.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. A. Leslie Jones, Principal, Aitchison College, Lahore, takes four months' leave in continuation of the College vacation of two months. Mr. Kelly, Assistant Principal, officiates.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieuts. Burnester, 31st Lancers, Duberly, 17th Cavalry and Hourlett, 72nd Punjabis, are promoted to be Captains.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL.

R. G. A. *vs* ALL BLACKS.

The All Blacks did themselves credit against the Gunners yesterday afternoon. As usual the team turned out short, there being only three forwards on this occasion. They nevertheless put up a stout defence. Since they played the Sherwood Foresters, last Monday, the team has secured the services of a new goalkeeper. He defended his charge most effectively, frequently being applauded for excellent saves and for the way in which he got out of tight corners. It is unnecessary to say that the Gunners had matters their own way almost throughout the game, but Gostrate and Sampson at back and Powell in goal were responsible for what was under all the circumstances a good defence. Boult played at centre forward and made one or two really creditable runs breaking through the opposition. It was unfortunate that on two occasions he was badly fouled. For the Gunners Kerridge was to the fore during the first half of the game, but, later, retired to the half back line. Jerron put in a large number of good shots. Hart was responsible for two of the goals secured.

THE GAME.

The Gunners got off the mark at once and took the ball well into their opponents' goal. The All Blacks, however, successfully defended and passing to the right wing took the sphere up well and centred. Gostrate cleared. The Gunners coming on again Kerridge broke through and had no difficulty in getting into the goal mouth but shooting carelessly he placed the sphere over the bar. A few minutes later from a *melee* O'Keiff put through (1—0). Shots continued to rain on the All Blacks'goal but they were not being particularly well directed. The All Blacks were putting up a vigorous defence. Kerridge put in a shot that bounded on the cross bar and passed over. Powell put in a mighty punch that disposed of the next shot. The next minute Hart found the net (2-0). A scramble in the All Blacks' goal mouth saw Jerron put the ball through (3 0). The Gunners continued to press and the ball was again netted, but off-side was given. Boult of the All Blacks broke away on a fine effort but was fouled. The Gunners took up the attack once more, Jorron put in a shot that missed by inches. Boult once more made a good run. Half time found the Gunners still attacking.

THE SECOND HALF.

The Gunners got to business at once but though they maintained a close attack the All Blacks managed to kick the ball out in some inexplicable way. Their goalkeeper was putting up a fine defence. A hot shot from Kerridge was turned over the bar. Hart got to close quarters but his shot struck the side of the net. Hart was given off side. Twice Powell got out of difficult situations, being loudly applauded for his efforts. Kerridge was playing at centre half. The outside right of the Gunners taking the ball through put in a stinging shot that found the far corner of the net (4—0). Boult put in one of his energetic runs and was once more fouled. From the free kick the All Blacks made ground and caused some excitement by getting within a few feet of the Artillery goal. The Gunners were soon attacking once more and Jerron put in a good centre that was headed behind. Powell saved another shot although charged. Pond of the Gunners securing possession had an open goal to shoot at and missed. Once more Powell, the All Blacks' goalkeeper, was responsible for a good save but he fell and again the goal was open. Hart passed the ball but one of the inside men was given off-side after netting the ball. Powell of the All Blacks was loudly applauded for getting out of a difficult situation cleverly. The Artillery were given a corner which came to nothing The outside right put in a shot that Powell fisted clear. A dropping shot from the right wing was put through by Hart (5-0). Kerridge sent in a shot from some way out but the ball skimmed the bar. Pond shot wide. Just before time Boult broke away for the All Blacks.

The game ended :—

R. G. A..... 5 goals
All Blacks ..... nil

The following were the teams.—

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY (Blue shirts)—Elson (goal), Roache and Gately (backs), McDermott, Thompson and Jerron (halves), Trumpeter, Pond, Kerridge, Hart and O'Keiff (forwards).

ALL BLACKS.—(goal) Powell, (backs) Gostrate and Sampson, (halves) Le Tange, J. Gidney and E Halliburn, (forwards) C. Gidney, Boult and V. Halliburn.

HARWOOD LEAGUE TABLE.

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points.
Sherwood Foresters ...	6	6	0	0	12
Sherwood Foresters "A"	5	5	0	0	10
R. G Artillery	6	4	1	1	9
Commercial Gymkhana ..	6	2	1	3	7
Bombay Gymkhana ...	4	2	0	2	6
Grant Medicals	6	3	3	0	6
G. I. P. Railway	7	2	4	1	5
Hornets	6	1	3	2	4
Bombay Athletic... ...	5	1	3	1	3
Y. M. C. A, ...	6	0	4	2	2
All Blacks...	7	0	7	0	0

THE FIXTURE LIST.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Association Football League, Sherwood Foresters *vs*, Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

MONDAY.

Harwood Association Football League, Y. M. C. A. *vs*. Grant Medicals, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

TUESDAY.

Harwood Association Football League, Hornets *vs*. Commercial Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Bombardier Wells and Pat O'Keefe have signed articles to box the best of twenty rounds for a purse of £350. The Lonsdale belt held by Wells will not be at stake, for the contest is to be decided at the Ring London, on the night of Monday, August Bank Holiday.

CRICKET AT POONA.

DECCAN GYMKHANA'S LEAD IN TWO DAYS' MATCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 1.

The luck of the Poona Gymkhana Cricket team seems dead out in their annual two-day fixture with the Deccan Gymkhana which began here to-day. They could only raise a weakened team to begin with, and though the wicket was hard and fast, the batting broke down. The first wicket fell for three runs, the second when the score was nine, and the third at eleven. Then, Kelly, who partnered Col. Rosher, showed some signs of staying, but he was beaten at 28. Capt Haughton next came and a considerable improvement was effected, but Rosher was out as a result of a change in the bowling, when Raskar relieved Erasha. Haughton remained till he had equalled Rosher's score of 27, his later partner, Holman, also playing steadily being bowled just on luncheon time by Raskar for twelve. When the adjournment was made for lunch the Gymkhana had lost eight wickets for 98 runs which, though moderate, was much better than at first anticipated. After tiffin came the surprise of the innings, for the tail of the team put on 43 runs, saving their side from some humiliation. Stephenson (25) and Arthur (18), both batted with much confidence, and the innings closed for 141, not so bad a performance after the very poor start made.

The Deccan Gymkhana began their innings at half past three, Rasker cutting the first ball from Haughton to the boundary. Soon after, ten was signalled. Gaekwad was out leg before to Kelly, and was followed by Yusuf Beg, the great Mohamedan bat, who has recently joined the Deccan Gymkhana. The last time he played on the Poona Gymkhana, he scored 231 out, after Green Armytage had missed Raskar and let a boundary go. He also allowed a similar hit by Yusuf Beg to pass him, sending 20 up as the result of ten minutes' batting. Both batsmen hit out rigorously to the apprehension of the Huge crowd that had gathered round the two sides of the ground. Sixty went up as a result thirty minutes' play and Humphrey relieved Haughton at one end and Holman replaced Kelly at the other.

The change took effect speedily, for Merriman caught Raskar off latter before another run was scored. Raskar had made 33 including six fours. Joshi followed. After tea Haughton and Kelly again took up the bowling and after the former had sent down a maiden, Kelly clean bowled Yusuf Beg who had made 30, including two fours (three wickets down for 90 runs, Humphrey and Merriman relieved the bowlers and the former secured Joshi's wicket at 140 when the latter had scored 46 (including seven fours and three threes). Narsing succeeded to the vacancy. The new bowlers certainly checked run getting which, though brisk and enough for the Poona Gymkhana was not as rapid as before. Hider was tried in place of Humphrey, but nothing disturbed the batsman until six o'clock when the score was 190 and Surab was out leg before to Kelly. The retiring batsman had made 46. Bhagawat who followed did not last long being caught by Humphrey off Haughton. The light now failed and stumps were drawn for the day.

Scores :—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Capt Green Armytage, b Joshi...		2
Mr J C Humphrey, b Erasha ...		6
Capt Merriman, b Joshi ...		0
Col H L Rosher, c Joshi, b Rasker	...	27
Mr Kelly, b Erasha		8
Capt Haughton, b Rasker ...		27
Mr Gould, b Joshi		6
Mr W C Holman, b Rasker ...		12
Mr Stephenson, b Joshi ...		15
Mr S R Arthur, c Ghule, b Rasker	...	18
Mr Hedir, not out ...	...	5
Extras ...	...	5
Total ...	...	171

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W
Erasha ...	13	0	41	2
Josh ...	24	5	69	4
Raskar ...	11·1	2	26	4

DECCAN GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr Rasker, c Merriman, b Holman	...	33
Mr Gaikwad, l b w, b Kelly	...	3
Mr Yusuf Beg, b Kelly	...	30
Mr Joshi, b Humfrey	...	46
Mr Surab, l b w, b Kelly	...	46
Mr Narsing, not out...	...	24
Mr Bhagwat, c Humfrey, b Haughton... ...	...	2
Extras ...	...	11
Total (for 6 wickets)	...	195

POONA RACES.

1ST EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 2nd August, Horses left in.

After declaration of forfeit at 4 p.m. on Thursday, 31st July.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs. Duke of Lancaster, Lady R. Keerit, Last Call, Mile, Glengarry, and Parkhill.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs. Punt, Iaddi, Madrina, Prima Donna, Pretty Good Sort, Jungle Law, Lady Douglas, and Lanceolar.

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile. Money Gold, Yanasib, Shaif-el-mulook, Ghalyum, Peerage, Mars, Young Hyderi, Sunspot, The Winner, Hadee, Balooz, Mysore, Gold Fish II, Financier, Abdul Aziz, Beyrut, Ajmer, and Guy Fawkes.

THE ARAB PONY TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs. Soomsam, Real, Agah Pasha, Minerva, Moonspot, Malayeb, Ream, Abdul Malik, Jehangir, Creditor, Kimberley and Flying Machine.

CLOSED STEEPLECHASE.—Distance about 2 1-2 miles. Better Luck, Ennis, Maison, Terra Firma, Deputy, Rob Roy Bulloo, Pewter, Martha and Utopian.

THE SUBALTERNS' PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs. Young Berlin, Munsoor Beg, Longboat, Castaway, Gold, Mercy, Burg, Little King, Mahboob, Tachreet, Sidick, Gay Lad, Duhallow, Verney and Fyzabad.

THE NEW COMERS' PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs. I. First King, Salisbury, Bahlool, Ghalib Gardener, Marigold, Beethoven, Bingazi, Startler, Lord Rosebery, Lord Roberts, Alwar, Zigomar, American Spot, and Saoo.—II. Scorn, Rummy, Safi, Grey Middleton, Maidania, Jawan, President, Bezar Beg, Ameer, Dhahemsee, Ata Allah, Hurbia, Shot Silk, and Small Diamond.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race.—The New Comers' Plate Division I	3·20 p.m.
2nd Race.—The Subalterns' Plate	3·55 ,,
3rd Race.—The Epsom Plate ...	4·25 ,,
4th Race.—Closed steeplechase..	4·50 ,,
5th Race.—The Arab Pony Trial Plate.....	5·20 ,,
6th Race.—The Beginners' Plate	5·45 ,,
7th Race.—The New Comers' Plate Division II	6.15 ,,
8th Race.—The Arabian Plate...	6·40 ,,

YACHTING AT BHOPAL.

A WET SAILING DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOPAL, July 31.

The third race for the Bhopal Challenge Trophy was sailed on Wednesday afternoon, in a decidedly fresh breeze.

Jenny Wren was away first, four seconds after the gun, with Swallow close behind. The course was the same as on Tuesday. Swallow beat Jenny Wren on the run but was overhauled on the beat up and the latter led throughout near the end of the beat up to the head of the lake. Marie Louise carried away her chain plate and retired. On the run down the wind freshened very much. Swallow carried away her forestay lashing, but relashed it. It slipped and as she went up into the wind for further repair she gracefully capsized. The crew then did a Naini Tal evolution, after a short swim standing on the centreplate and righting her. Feeling cold and wet they decided not to bail her out, and were towed home to comfort by a motor boat.

A heavy sea got up and after an adventurous race Jenny Wren won from Coralie by over fifteen minutes.

The final touch to a wet sailing day was when one of Coralie's crew stepped into dinghy when it wasn't there, and made a large hole in the lake.

The score for the Challenge Trophy now stands.

Sailed by.

Jenny Wren...V. W. H. Hughes	4 points
Marie Louise . Sir Henry Machlahon	9 points
Coralie .....Mr. W. S. Davis	9 points
Swallow.....Major Wombill	9 points

BELGAUM HUNT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, JULY 31.

On July 28th the meet was at Piranwadi at 6-30 a.m. when a field of 30 turned out in spite of the fact that this part of the country is not at all a favourite one. First drawing the canefields near the village bank, the Master moved across the Jambouti Road on to the higher ground ; here hounds spoke to a faint line in one of the nullahs running S. W. to the Mogatir River; it was evidently the line of a jack who had gone home very much earlier in the morning, and hounds could only own to it here and there and after half a mile or so it completely panned out. Moving down to the river we drew all up the north bank to the Khanapur Road, but it was not till we had crossed the river, a very wet performance with the water up to and over one's knees, that hounds struck a line, half a mile S. W. of Vaghvada village going away fast over the paddy, heart-breaking work for the horses; we left Vaghvada on our right. Then swinging right handed, galloped on to within a few hundred yards of Bastwadi; here to everyone's surprise hounds threw up their heads and could make nothing more of it. They had been running so strong right up to this point that all thought we were in for a good thing with a burning scent. However, having cast all round and being unable to pick up the line again, the Master gave it up and started to work back along the South bank of the river but there was nothing doing though hounds spoke and did a little hunting in a thick patch of jungle. It turned out to be a deer, so they were whipped off and the Master took them back to their van.

On July 31st the meeting was at Kudchi village 2 1-2 miles down the Kaladgi Road. Only a field of 23, including four ladies, met the Master with 14 couple of hounds. The heavy rain at about 4-45 getting up time was probably the reason for such a small assemblage. It turned out to be the worst day we have had this year, for, after drawing canefields, hilltops and every conceivable place where jack or fox might lie for three and a half hours we were forced to return to the meeting place without hounds having even feathered on a line. The country is too wet at present for the jack to lie out and they return to the thicker jungle early in the morning.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, August 1.

In the Poona Gymkhana Tennis tournament, some excellent play took place today between Wynne (—4-30) and Clayton (scratch). Both players put in some strong work, and the playing on both sides was much above the ordinary. Clayton won the first set after a great struggle, Wynne taking the last two sets, 6-3, 6-3.

The semi-finals in the Mixed Doubles will be played early next week.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, August .

The Provincial Education Committee will resume their task at Naini Tal under the presidency of Mr. C. A. Pigot, about the 11th instant. A supplementary advisory committee, which has been especially considering the subject of Mahomedan education, has framed its recommendations, and as the main inquiry is practically complete, the report will probably be in the hands of the Government by the end of the month.

Albert Meyer, the Dutch swimmer, who started from Dover Admiralty Pier in mail week in an attempt to swim the Channel, abandoned his effort after a swim lasting 1hr. 8min. He covered about four or five miles in this period, and then met with rough water, which considerably interfered with his progress.

THE SENSATIONAL RACING CASE.

TRAINER'S EVIDENCE OF £5,000 INCOME.

WELL-KNOWN SPORTSMEN IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

Interesting evidence was given in the action for damages for libel brought by Mr. Richard Wootton, the Epsom trainer of racehorses, against Mr. R.S. Sievier, the editor of the "Winning Post, and the Winning Post" (1906) (Limited) and Messrs. Southwood, Smith, and Co., printers in the King's Bench Division in mail week. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant published charges against him of dishonesty in the training and running of horses. In particulars of justification read by Mr. F. E. Smith, counsel for the plaintiff, the defendant accused the plaintiff of ordering his jockeys and apprentices "to pull the horses which they were riding" when they were not backed by the plaintiff.

THE PLAINTIFF'S CASE.

Mr. F. E. Smith, said that his client was Mr. Richard Wootton, one of the best known trainers of racehorses. His son, Frank Wootton, was probably the most successful and brilliant jockey who was riding to-day. The charge made against Mr. Wootton, put into the baldest language, was that he had been engaged for a long period in a course of barefaced swindling. In a number of articles Mr. Sievier had suggested that Mr. Wootton in the discharge of his business had been in the habit of making fraudulent arrangements with other trainers and jockeys that the public might be swindled, and that when a horse was entered Mr. Wootton would arrange that that horse should not win. The plaintiff's integrity and his reputation for integrity were as important to him as it was to any professional man.

The plaintiff was born in New South Wales, and for 17 years he trained horses in Sydney. He was once reported to the Victoria Jockey Club for an incident, but the suspension was removed the same day as soon as his explanation had been heard. In 1902 he went to Johannesburg, where he met with great success. In 1906 he came to England so that Frank Wootton, his son, might match himself against the best jockeys here. Since his arrival in England Mr. Wootton had been principally engaged in training horses for Mr. Hulton.

SON FOUR TIMES SUSPENDED.

Mr. Wootton had been extraordinarily successful as a trainer. And his son Frank had been not less successful as a jockey. He had headed the list of winning jockeys for four out of the six years he had been riding. The plaintiff had employed a large number of other jockeys besides his sons. Frank Wootton had been suspended altogether four times on the ground of alleged foul riding. Stanley Wootton had been suspended two days last year at York. The two Huxleys, employed by the plaintiff, had also been suspended for a few days for crossing. But when the jury came to reflect on the extraordinary number of hotly contested races these jockeys took part in, and how swift and sudden their decisions must be taken as to what was the best course to pursue in the ardour, excitement, and heat of the race he was sure that they would come to the conclusion that this was a remarkably good record for jockeys who had ridden this large number of races in the forefront of English racing.

There was one other incident he ought to mention. In 1910 Frank Wootton was charged with "pulling" a horse at Lincoln. An inquiry was instituted by the Stewards, and that inquiry ended in the complete vindication of Frank Wootton. In 1997 the plaintiff was summoned before the Stewards of the Jockey Club. A trainer named Robson was reported to have stated that the plaintiff had "doped" a horse named Let Go the Painter at Kempton Park. The plaintiff was completely exonerated by the Stewards.

THE ALLEGED LIBELS.

Mr. Smith proceeded to read the alleged libellous extracts from the "Winning Post."

The plaintiff, he said, had the greatest difficulty in obtaining the particulars of the defendant's justification. It was like drawing the teeth of some vigorous animal. The first paragraph of the particulars alleged that the plaintiff determined which horse, whether trained in his own name or in the name of one of his nominees, was to win the race for which it was entered and such decision depended not on the merits of the horse but upon which horse Mr. Wootton had backed. Paragraph 2 alleged that the plaintiff had ordered his jockeys and apprentices to pull horses, and had run horses which were only half trained.

Several instances were alleged—namely, the riding of Stick Up by Frank Wootton for the Cambridgeshire in 1907 ; of Sandyside by Stanley Wootton for the Warwick Handicap Plate and the Newmarket Selling Plate in 1909 ; and of Queen's Journal by Frank Wootton for the Southfield Plate in 1909. It was also alleged that Lomond was run in an unfit condition for the Newmarket Stakes ; that he was touched in the wind in the St. Leger and that the plaintiff as the trainer of Lomond, knew the condition in which the horse was.

With regard to Lomond, Mr. F. E Smith said that every competent observer had come to the conclusion that the horse was fit when it entered for the Newmarket Stakes. The plaintiff had employed a Mr. Davies to put £1,000 on the horse for the Derby before the Newmarket Stakes. Till the actual day of that race Lomond ran well. The horse was delayed some hours on the railway but on the very morning of the race he ran well.

Mr. Justice Darling.—Do I understand that he lost the £1,000 ?

Mr. F E Smith.—Absolutely.

WOOTTON'S EVIDENCE.

Richard Wootton then gave evidence. He stated that he had never made arrangements with any of the trainers named as to the winning of races. He did not belong to a trainer's ring. He had never directed any jockey not to win a race or to pull. He did not train horses which were nominally trained by other people. His sons had from time to time won races against all his interests in betting. He denied that he had ordered Frank Wootton to pull Stick Up. He had backed the horse. Frank was then beginning his career, and they would have given their fingers for him to win the Cambridgeshire. The witness also gave categorical denials to the other allegations.

With regard to the running of Lomond the witness said:—Mr. Hulton and he, after a trial at Hurst Park, the day before the New-market Stakes in 1912, were so pleased that they put £1,000 on him for the Derby. The witness also had £1,000 on him for the Newmarket Stakes, the largest he had had on a horse since arriving in England. The horse, going by train from Epsom to Newmarket, arrived five hours late. In the race the horse struck himself, and bore the marks to this day. It was wholly untrue that he knew the horse was unfit to run; he thought he was fit to run for his life. He lost £1,000 over the race. He did not run in the Derby, as he had not recovered from this accident. It was untrue that Lomond was touched in the wind; he had been examined by a veterinary surgeon and had won races this year.

Continuing, the witness said there were 15 charges in 1912 against his jockeys; he could not say whether that was more than the charges against all the other jockeys together. There were about a hundred jockeys. But his jockeys did not try to rob any one, but only tried to win.

LORD DERBY'S EVIDENCE.

Lord Derby, whose evidence was interposed, said that he was a steward in May 1909, at Newmarket. He had a horse in the Southwell Plate, Queen's Journal, which was ridden by Frank Wootton. Stanley Wootton rode Wiseacre in the same race. He had felt no suspicion and expressed no complaints as to the running of his horse. She did not run a good race. He had not the slightest suspicion then or now of Frank Wootton. There was not the slightest ground for saying that Frank Wootton had not done his best. He afterwards engaged Frank Wootton for 1910—1911. It was a considerable retainer. He had not renewed the retainer of Frank Wootton, because he looked like putting on a great deal of weight and at that time he had no suitable horses. He had noticed Lomond had a cracked heel at the finish of the Newmarket Stakes.

He had drawn Mr. Hulton's attention to it. That would account for the horse wobbling about during the race. The heel was still bleeding at the end of the race. As to the allegation that Frank Wootton had pulled the colt at Lincoln, he took part at the inquiry, which lasted three days, two in the country and one in London. The result was that Frank Wootton was absolutely absolved from having pulled this horse.

The witness said that he only betted in small sums—"fivers and tenners." He was never in Tattersall's ring.

£ 5,000 A YEAR.

Mr. Wootton was then further cross-examined by Mr. Sievier. He said that he was unable to say how much he had won at betting since 1907. Messrs. Keene and Co., his auditors, could tell. His total earnings in this country had averaged £5,000 a year. He had bought an estate in australia that cost £40,000. He had about £2,000 income from house property in Australia. He had brought £19,000 with him to this country.

The cross-examination of the plaintiff was resumed on Wednesday. He said that he had 45 horses at his stables, about ten of which were his own. He charged £2 10s. a week for each horse, 15s. of which would be profit. He could not say how much of his £5,000 a year was made by betting. He had made over £17,000 in six years by betting, according to the income-tax authorities, who made him pay income-tax on those winnings.

Mr. Justice Darling.—The Government took a share of your winnings by betting! How very immoral! (Laughter)

In answer to Mr. F. E. Smith, the witness said that he could not have benefited by any horse winning the Newmarket Stakes other than Lomond.

Mr. Marshall Hall.—How much money did you remit to Australia?—Thirty to fifty thousand pounds.

Continuing, the witness said that Frank had £31,000 invested in Australia, Mr. Wilkinson had acted as secretary and looked after financial affairs.

FRANK WOOTTON.

Mr. Frank Wootton was then called. Examined by Mr. Bankes, he said that he was the son of the last witness and his age was 19. He had done public riding ever since he was nine years old.

Mr. Bankes.—You took silk even earlier than I thought.

There are a number of occasions on which it is suggested that you pulled horses at the orders of your father?—It is not true, I have never pulled a horse in my life.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sievier.—He had been up several times for foul riding.

More so than any other jockey?—Yes.

How often have you ridden a horse which was not fit?—Many times.

For Lord Derby?—Yes.

Did he know ?—Yes.

MR. HULTON'S WINNINGS.

Mr. Edward Hulton in reply to Mr. Bankes he said that he was the proprietor of several newspapers and owned racehorses. Mr. Wootton trained his horses with great success. He won, in 1909, £8,000; in 1910, £7,000; in 1911, £8,000; and in 1912, £16,000. He was a good deal of Mr. Wootton, who consulted him about the running of the horses and who should ride them. He had no reason to complain of anything with regard to Mr. Wootton.

Asked about bets on Lomond, the witness said that the stable had £2,300 on for the Newmarket Stakes, 1912, of which he had £1,000 and Mr. Wootton £1,000. They lost. After going over other bets Mr. Hulton was asked if he had seen Mr. Wootton's stable lads pulling horses or attempting not to win Mr. Hulton replied that he had not.

Mr. Sievier.—Do you think it a sportsmanlike thing to run a horse when unfit?—Of course; it is done every day. How can they be got fit otherwise?

But the public don't know?—Oh, don't they. If they back them I can't help it. You can't give people brains if they haven't got them. (Laughter.)

After the Newmarket Stakes Lomond had a cracked heel—bleeding, Lord Derby said. Do you suggest that could develop during the race!—I have no theories as to cracked heels. I will take it from you that it is a chap which develops until the skin cracks.

I put it to you that a diligent trainer would have seen that before the race, and so would the boy.

Mr. Justice Darling (to the witness).—Well, what do you say?—Nonsense. (Laughter)

STYLES IN RIDING.

Mr. Richard Dawson, of Wantage, examined by Mr. Bankes, said that he was a trainer. He saw his name in the alleged libel. There was no truth in the suggestion that he had ever made any unfair arrangement with Wootton.

Mr. Justice Darling.—Is there more bumping and crossing nowadays than about 15 years ago ?—Well, the style of riding is different now, and lends itself to it. They have pulled their leathers up, and the jockeys have less control over the horses, and sometimes can't help it.

The Hon. George Lambton, examined by Mr. Smith, said he was a trainer. He had seen the Woottons ride in scores of races, but never pull a horse. An accusation being made, he had charged Frank before the stewards. The inquiry was the fullest he had known, and when he was acquitted he had apologized to him.

In answer to the learned Judge, he said that there was no doubt whatever that the modern method of riding, and the consequent loss of control, was the cause of much of the bumping now days.

As already stated in the *Bombay Gazettee* the case resulted in the plaintiff Wootton being awarded a farthing damages. The jury found that the allegations were untrue, and were not fair comment, but were not published maliciously. Judgment was, therefore, given for the plaintiff with costs.

SPORT AT HOME.

RACING.

Only two horses started for the Lingfield Park Stakes on July 11, and Mr. J. Joel's Sun Yat easily beat Amador. At Haydock Park the Great Central was won by Mr. G. Renwick's Roulean, and the July Plate for two-year olds by Mr. Ralli's Calgary.

His Majesty's La Marquise won the Great Foal Plate at Lingfield Park on July 12. The Imberhorne Handicap was won by Mr. J. D. Cohn's Montmartre, the Lingfield Corinthian Handicap by Mr. G. A. Prentice's Gael Rhu, and the Blackwell Hollow Plate by Capt. Hughes's Queen Ena. At Haydock Park Mr. G. Faber's Queensland won the Old Newton Cup.

At the Newmarket Second July Meeting on July 15 the Dullingham Plate was won by Mr. E. Dresden's Florist, the Soltykoff Stakes by Mr. W. Singer's Proximo filly, the Beaufort Stakes by Mr. P. Heybourn's Cigar, and the Khedive Plate by Mr. J. Austin's Varavil.

The King was present at the Second July Meeting at Newmarket on July 16. The July Handicap was won by Sir E. Vincent's Diadumenos, the Falmouth Stakes by Capt. Forester's Queen's Parade, the Zetland Plate by Mr. J. B Joel's Blue Stone, and the Swaffham Welter Handicap Plate by Mr. N. Szemhre's Sobieski.

CRICKET.

Eton gained an overwhelming advantage at Lord's on July 11. They won the toss, and decided to put their opponents in to bat. Harrow were dismissed for 75, and Eton, in reply, made 383. Harrow had an hour's battingin their second innings at the close of the day, and in that time they lost one wicket for 47 runs. Eton beat Harrow by nine wickets at Lord's on July 12. Harrow made a good recovery in the second innings, and raised their overnight score of 47 for one wicket to 324 (Mr. G. Wilson, 173). Eton, however, had gained such a big advantage in the first innings that they required only 17 runs in the seoond to win the match, and the runs were hit off for the loss of one wicket.

The Gentlemen v. Players match at the Oval was continued on July 11. The Players raised their score in the first innings from 93 for two wickets to 131, and in the second innings the Gentlemen, who began eight runs ahead, scored 292 for six wickets,—Northamptonshire beat Somerset at Northampton, by nine wickets.—In the match between Lancashire and Yorkshire, at Liverpool, Lancashire, with six wickets in hand, required 88 runs for victory.—At Southampton, the Worcestershire first innings closed for 227 (Chester, not out, 128). and Hampshire made 127. In the second innings Worcestershire scored 118 for five wickets.—At Derby, the Sussex first innings closed for 332 (Vine, 126) and Derbyshire made 243 for six wickets.

The match between the Gentlemen and the Players at the Oval was left drawn on July 12. The Gentlemen declared their second innings closed with the score at 424 for nine wickets (Mr. G. L. Jessop, 107), and the Players, who required 433 runs to win the match, scored 334 for eight wickets (J. W. Hearne, 126)—Lancashire beat Yorkshire, at Liverpool, by three wickets.—Hampshire beat Worcestershire, at Southampton, by two wickets.—The match between Derbyshire and Sussex, at Derby, was left drawn.—The match between Leicestershire and Warwickshire was begun at Hinckley. Leicestershire scored 392 (Mr. C. J. B. Wood, not out, 164) and Warwickshire nine for no wicket.

The Gentlemen and Players match at Lord's was begun on July 14. The Gentlemen scored 232 and the Players 58 for one wicket.—In the match between Kent and Worcestershire, at Tunbridge Wells, Kent scored 70 for two wickets.—At Manchester, Lancashire scored 232 (Mr. H. Hornby, 102) and Gloucestershire 18 for no wicket.—At Derby, Somerset made 191 and Derbyshire 67 for seven wickets.—At Northampton, against Northamptonshire Sussex scored 424 for eight wickets (Jupp, 112; R. Relf, 100).—At Hinckley, Leicestershire beat Warwickshire by an innings and 21 runs.

Rain prevented play in the Gentlemen and Players match at Lord's on July 15, and also in the match between Kent and Worcestershire at Tunbridge Wells.—At Manchester, Gloucestershire's first innings closed for 205, and in the second innings closed for 205, and in the second innings Lancashire, who began 27 runs ahead, scored 154 for seven wickets.—In the match between Derbyshire and Somerset, at Derby Derbyshire required 203 runs to win and had five wickets in hand.—At Northampton, Sussex continued their first innings and scored 434, and Northamptonshire made 20 for three wickets.

The Players beat the Gentleman, at Lord's, on July 16 by seven wickets. The Players raised their score in the first innings from 58 for one wicket to 212. In the second innings the Gentleman, who began 20 runs ahead, were all out for 102, and the Players made 126 for three wickets.—The match between Kent and Worcestershire, at Tunbridge Wells, was left drawn ; Kent's first innings closed for 252, and Worcestershire made 131 for five wickets.—At Manchester, Lancashire beat Gloucestershire by 54 runs.—At Derby Somerset beat Derbyshire by 59 runs.—The match between Northamptonshire and Sussex, at Northampton, ended in a draw Northamptonshire, raised their score in the first innings from 20 for three wickets to 150 and had to follow on, 284 runs behind. In the second innings they scored 224 for three wickets.

POLO.

In the final tie of the Brigade of Guards Madrid Cup Tournament, at Roehampton, on July 12, the 3rd batt. Granadier Guards beat the 1st batt. Irish Guards by 7 goals to 2. The sides were :—Grenadier Guards.—Capt. Lord R. Wellesley, the Hon. A. Douglas Pennant, Capt. Lord Francis Scott, and Mr. I. S .C. Rose (back). Irish Guards.—Mr. S. M. D. Bailie, Major H. F. Crichton, Mr. E. C. Stafford-King-Harman, and Mr. J. N. Guthrie (back). During recent years polo has greatly improved in the Foot Guards regiments, and there was some good hitting and hard galloping in the concluding game for the challenge cup presented by the Marquis of Villavieja. The Grenadiers always appeared to have the match in hand, but the Irish Guards fought strenuously. Their back gave a sound display, but the team as a whole was outplayed. The Duchess of Santona gave away the cup.

B. Team beat E Team by 10 goals to 7 in the final tie of the Ladies' Nomination Tournament. The sides were :—B Team.—Mr. J. N. Horlick, Mr. W. Jones, Mr. E. B Sheppard, and Mr. C. D. Miller (back). E Team.—Mr. G.N. Horlick, Mr. H.S. Loder, Major M. R. F. Courage, and Mr. C. Hornby (back).

A strenuous week at Ranelagh came to an end with the decision of three final ties on July 12. For the Coronation Cup, the Quidnuncs beat the Tigers by 7 goals to 4. The sides were:—Quidnuncs.—The Duke of Peneranda, Capt. E. W. E. Palmes, Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, and Capt. F. W. Barrett (back). Tigers.—Count J. de Madre, Mr. H. G. M. Railston, Major B. H. H. Mathew Lannowe, and Capt. Leslie Cheape (back). For the County Cup, Norwich beat the Cavalry School, in the final round of the County Cup, by 6 goals to 3. The sides were :—Norwich.—Mr. E. H. Leatham, Capt. T. B. Badger, Mr. B. G. Nicholas, and Lieut.-Col. F. Wormald (back). Cavalry School.—Mr. M. de Tuyll, Capt. C. A. Fielden, Col. J. Vaughan, and Mr. Geoffrey Brooke (back). In the Handicap Tornament, J. Team (receiving seven goals) beat B Team by 10 goals to 6. The sides were:—J Team.—Mr. N. Wills, Mr. M. Kingscote, Mr. J. G. O. Thomson, and Mr. J. Gouldsmith (back). B Team.—Mr. T. C. Harman, Mr. G. W. J. Bairstow, Mr. S. Barne, and Mr. H. M. Soames (back).

The following resolution has been passed unanimously by the representatives of Army polo:—"That the polo players of the Army greatly appreciate the recent action of the Hurlingham Club in making concessions so as to give fuller representation on the Hurlingham Club Polo Committee. The Army Polo Committee are fully prepared to acknowledge Hurlingham Club as the governing body of polo throughout the world, and to accept their decisions as final on all matters relating to polo, provided that the veto of the Hurlingham Club Committee be confined to such questions only as concern the vested interest of the club and does not extend to the legislation for the rules of the game."

GOLF.

The Sunningdale Club beat the Royal Liverpool Club in an eight a-side match, at Sunningdale, on July 12, by 6 points to 5. It was an excellent match, and the result was not known until the last foursome in the afternoon foursomes had come in.

The annual competition for the Borough of Hythe trophy was brought to a close on the Hythe Club's course on July 15, when Mr. J. Gaskell beat Mr. J. Dyball in the final round at the twentieth hole.

In the final tie of Class A (limited to players with handicaps of 13 and under) of the Parliamentary Handicap, played on the New Zealand Club's course, at Byfleet, on July 16, Lord Lewisham, M. P. (handicap 2) beat Mr. Emsley Carr, Press Gallery (scratch), by 3 holes up and 2 to play.

TENNIS.

The match for the Silver Prize was played at Lord's on July 14, between Major A. Cooper-Key, the holder, and Capt. R. K. Price, winner, of the preliminary competition. Major Cooper-Key won by 3 sets to 1, 21 games to 16, and he now has the right to challenge Mr. E. H. Miles for the Gold Prize and the "James Byng Gribble" Cup.

Cambridge, represented by Mr. H. W. Leatham (Charterhouse and Trinity) and Mr. M. Woosnam (Winchester and Trinity), beat Oxford, the Hon. J. N. Manners (Eton and Balliol), and Mr. G. Westmacott (Eton and Christ Church), by 3 sets to 0 in the University four-handed games at Lord's on July 11.

The University Singles match was played at Lord's on July 12, when Mr. H. W. Leatham (Charterhouse and Trinity Cambridge) beat the Hon. J. N. Manners (Eton and Balliol, Oxford) by 3 sets to 0, 18 games to 8.

LAWN TENNIS.

The Army Championship tournament was concluded at Queen's Club on July 12. The results were:—Army Singles Championship.—Final: Capt. E.D. Young, Devonshire Regt., beat Capt. E. Marsden, 64th

BY THE MAIL.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S AFFAIRS.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The King and Queen concluded their tour in Lancashire on July 14 with a visit to Manchester and Salford, and returned to London in the evening. The King has addressed a letter to Lord Derby expressing their Majesties' gratification at the welcome shown to them, and their appreciation of the various features of the tour and the arrangements made. It is notified that his Majesty is to be styled when his health is drunk in Lancashire in future "The Duke of Lancaster."

Congratulations from all parts of the world were received by Prince Arthur of Connaught and the Duchess of Fife on July 16 as a result of the announcement of their betrothal. To telegrams of congratulation and good wishes on the part of the citizens of London the Lord Mayor received the following replies:—"Grateful thanks for your kind message—Arthur." "Please accept yourself and convey to the citizens of London my sincerest thanks for kind wishes.—Duchess of Fife." Nothing is yet officially announced as to the probable date of the wedding, but it is understood that the engagement is very unlikely to be a long one. The betrothal was an absolute surpise to all outside a very limited family circle.

The adjourned debate on the Marquess of Lansdowne's amendment to the second reading of the Government of Ireland Bill was resumed in the House of Lords on July 15. Earl Loreburn advocated a comprehensive settlement by consent of the Home Rule question, and said that what barred the road to conciliation was the impenetrable silence of Lord Lansdowne and his friends on the subject of alternative proposals. The Marquess of Londondery asked for a categorical answer to the question whether British troops would be used to shoot down Ulstermen, but none was forthcoming. Earl Curzon pleaded for a General Election before the passing of the Bill, either to confirm the judgment of the Government if they were right or to prevent a ghastly mistake if they were wrong. Viscount Morley having defended the Bill, Lord Lansdowne's amendment was carried by a majority of 238.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith said the Government intended to place before Parliament next session their proposals for the creation of an elective Second Chamber. On the motion for the second reading of the National Insurance Bill Mr. Bonar Law described the scheme as tinkering with the question, though, he said, it would involve an additional expenditure of about £1,000,000 a year. Mr. Lloyd George claimed that the unpopularity of the Act was rapidly disappearing. The Bill was read a second time without a division, and a proposal to refer it to Committee of the whole House was rejected.

Col. Seely intimated in the House of Commons that a separate Department of the War Office was to be created for the administration of the aeronautical branch of the Army. Mr. Asquith stated that the Government recognised that the House should have an opportunity of discussing the employment of imperial troops in connection with the recent rioting in South Africa. Mr. W Guinness moved the adjournment of the House to protest against the Postmaster-General's refusal to allow any but the Marconi Company to tender for the erection of the stations of the imperial wireless chain.

Mr. H. Samuel said that if any other company had proved itself capable of doing the work he would have it put into competition with the Marconi Company. He asked the House not to allow a scheme essential to the strategic interests of the empire to be made any longer the shuttlecock of party politics. Mr. A. Chamberlain protested against the last observation as unnecessary and unjust. He said Post Office did not realise that they were the masters of the Marconi Company and that the company were not their masters. After what had passed he thought any member would be rather reluctant to give a contract to the Marconi Company unless he were obliged. He described the company's claim to an increased price as an impudent claim. The debate stood adjourned.

A Labour correspondent states that in consequence of the Leicester election the local Labour leaders have decided to put forward a candidate against Sir Maurice Levy in the Loughborough Division of Leicestershire.

Mr. Masterman, in reply to a question by Mr. Dickinson, states that the total estimated cost of printing private members' Bills introduced in the House of Commons from 1896 to 1912 was £12,229. In the House of Lords for the same period the cost was £2,418. Scarcely any of these Bills are passed, but it must be remembered that to introduce Bills which cannot be passed is one of the few forms of activity left to a member of Parliament in his individual capacity.

Mr. Bennett-Goldney having asked the Prime Minister if he could give any approximate date when the House might expect a report from the Committee of Defence with regard to the possibility of invasion or of serious raids by a hostile force, and if he would say how many meetings of the sub-committee appointed to deal with the above questions had already been held, Mr. Asquith, in reply, says:—The Committee of Imperial Defence will not report to the House, but, when the proceedings are concluded and have been considered, I hope to make a statement on the subject referred to. There have been thirteen meetings of the sub-committee, which has latterly been sitting two days a week. It will be some time before the inquiry is concluded.

Lord Elmund Talbot, M. P., the chief whip of the party, was the principal guest at a dinner given by the National Unionist Association of Conservative and Liberal Unionist orgnisations at the Hotel Cecil on July 11. He said Marconi would remain Marconi, if they knew anything about it, for a considerable time. (Laughter and cheers.) Some kind-hearted and generous-minded people of their party, who felt the humiliation of their opponents, had suggested that the matter should be allowed to drop. But the speeches at the National Liberal Club luncheon had put an end to that. (Hear, hear.) He regarded the speeches made on that afternoon as a direct challenge which would be taken up by every constituency throughout the length and breadth of the land, and it would be met at every party meeting for many a long day to come. He believed it to be true that had the two Ministers and the ex-Minister concerned been in a Government under Mr. Gladstone, and had he discovered what they had done, in five minutes they would have been out of office.

Demonstrators from all parts of the diocese of Wakefield assembled at Huddersfield on July 12, in order to take part in a great meeting of protest against the Welsh Church Bill. Special excursions were run into the town, and it is estimated that about 15,000 persons formed the gathering. Accompanied by ten bands, the protestors assembled in St. George's Square and walked in procession about a mile to Longley Hall, belonging to Sir John Ramsden, where speeches were delivered from five platforms

The "Times" appeal for the sum of £90,000 for the purchase of the Crystal Palace has now been assured, a donation of £2,500 from Mr. R. Burbidge, and the bonus from "A Private Citizen," completing the fund on July 12. Mr. Richard Burbidge, the managing director of Harrod's, Limited, who has lately interested himself so much in the progress of the "Times" fund, telephoned to the "Times" on July 12 and inquired what the total amount then was. On hearing that about £4,000 was still needed, and that further donations amounting to £2,500, together with the bonus they would earn from "A Private Citizen," would complete the £90,000, he at once asked to put him down for that sum.

Mrs. Hamel presided on July 14 at the Lyceum Club, Piccadilly, at the annual aviation dinner of the club, when the company included Mr. S. F. and Mrs. Cody, Miss Hamel, Major Baden-Powell, Sir J. and the Hon. Lady Shelley, the Dean of St. Albans, and Admiral Fleet. Major Baden-Powell, who proposed "The Heroes of the Air," said they owed a debt of gratitude to airmen who were risking their lives daily in order to perfect the science, and particularly to officers of the Flying Corps, who were doing so much to develop the defence of the country. Miss Trehawke Davies and Mr. Cody responded. Both alluded to the difficulties occasioned by the rules concerning prohibited areas.

The Eastern Telegraph Company has leased a part of the building of the Hull Exchange for the purpose of establishing a station for the despatching of commercial telegrams to foreign countries.

At midnight on July 14, King's College Hospital closed its doors. It reopens at Denmark Hill in October, where there will be 600 beds, in place of the 250 beds at the old building near the Strand.

A ballot of the men on strike in Birmingham, has resulted in a majority of 3,708 in favour of resuming work.

Representatives of the eleven shipyard trade unions under the national agreement and of the Boilermakers' Society, which is now outside the scope of the agreement, met in Newcastle-on-Tyne on July 14, to count the pooled vote of their members on the employers' offer of increased pay. The figures were:—For acceptance, 15,702; against, 5,582; majority for 10,120. A national stoppage in the shipyards is thus averted and wages will remain unchanged for a year.

The Treasury have supplied tabards to the Scottish Heralds with the English quarterings of the Royal Arms on. The reason given is that this is required by an old Order in Council. An effort is being made to secure that the quarterings shall be in the Scottish form.

Col. D. F. D. Neill, of Greenock, will be recommended for adoption as the Libera candidate at the meeting of the Bute Libera Association to be held in September. Col Neill has been for many years Sir Thomas Lipton's adviser in yachting matters, and is about to leave for America on Sir Thomas Lipton's benalf to make arrangements for the next race for the America Cup.

The War Office will take over on July 21, the new hospital and gymnasium which have been built as an addition to the Queen Victoria School, Dunblane, for the sons of Scottish soldiers and sailors. The cost has been £7,000, and has been raised by subcription.

Great demonstrations of Scottish Orangemen took place at Paisley and Arradale on July 12. The principal resolution declared that the Home Rule Bill was "a peril to the empire, and endangered the peace, progress and prosperity of Ireland, and gravely menaced the liberties of our loyal fellow-subjects in that country," and added:—"We pledge ourselves to aid them to the uttermost in their resistance to these proposals and in their determination to remain within the Union as the sole guarantee of fair and equal treatment of all Irishmen of every class and creed."

Last week, Mr. Runciman attended a meeting of Scottish cattle breeders in the Highland and Agricultural Showyard, Paisley, to discuss the question of establishing in Scotland a cattle-testing station on the lines of that being established at Pirbright, in Surrey. Opinion north of the Tweed is sharply divided on the point, the breeders of Ayrshire cattle having ranged themselves in strong opposition to the movement. The attitude of the south-western counties is difficult to reconcile with the keen business instincts of the farmers of that district, as it implies a short-sighted view of the situation and defective appreciation of the issues involved. There are certain drawbacks to the proposition, the chief of which is the risk of contamination associated with the bringing together for a stated period of animals from widely separated areas; but the dangers are no greater to Ayrshire than to other cattle. The Treasury have created £1,500,000 of Guaranteed Three per Cent. stock, and issued it to the National Debt Commissioners, under the Irish Land Acts.

At an Orange demonstration held at Lismaskea on July 15, Mr. W. Copeland Trimble, one of the speakers, referred to the attitude of the Army towards Ulster. He held in his hand a letter from a General who, he said, had directed troops into action. In the letter the General expressed to the speaker, as commander of the Enniskillen Horse, the view generally held in the Army respecting duty and loyalty when he said:—"I do not think that British troops would fire on you if civil war broke out. Both officers and men took service to fight the enemies of their King and country, not to shoot loyal citizens at the bidding of an accursed and discredited Government only kept in power by an infamous bargain with the avowed enemies of England and of society."

The King was out riding at Newmarket on July 16, and in the afternoon drove to the Heath to witness the racing. In the evening his Majesty honoured Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Rothschild with his company at dinner at Palace House.

The Queen, attended by the Master of the Household, spent July 16 at Windsor, driving down in the morning and returning to London after tea in the evening.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Major Cadogan and Professor Fiedler, arrived in Berlin on July 15 from Leipzig.

Lieut.-Col. A. R. Trotter, D.S.O., will be silver stick in waiting from July 17 to the end of the month.

The Lady Bertha Dawkins has succeeded the Lady Eva Dugdale as lady in waiting to the Queen.

The Lady Desborough has succeeded the Lady Amphill as lady in waiting to the Queen, and the Hon. Venetia Baring and the Hon. Katharine Villiers have succeeded the Hon. Mabel Gye and the Hon. Ursula Lawley as maids of honour in waiting to her Majesty.

The King has been pleased to ordain that Mr. F. G. Morgan, of Boughrood Castle, in the county of Radnor; Blanche Frances, wife of Mr. G. T. Hoare, and Violet Wilhelmina, wife of Major B. St. John Mundy, formerly the King's Own 15th Hussars, brother and sisters of Lord Tredegar, shall have the same precedence as the younger children of a baron to which they would have been entitled had their father, the Hon. F.C. Morgan, survived his brother, and thereby succeeded to the title and dignity of Baron Tredegar.

It is notified in the "London Gazette" that the King has been pleased to grant to Sir John Aird the royal license and authority to accept and wear the Grand Cordon of the Imperial Ottoman Order of the Medjidieh, conferred upon him by the Khedive of Egypt; and to Mr. Mark Francis James Mann license and authority to accept and wear the Insignia of the Fifth Class of the Order of the Rising Sun, conferred upon him by the Emperor of Japan, in recognition of services rendered by him as instructor at the Imperial Japanese Naval College.

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

According to the "Zeit" orders have been given for the second Austro-Hungarian Dreadnought, the "Tegetthoff," to be placed in commission. The "Tegetthoff" was launched last year.

FRANCE.

The French Chamber of Deputies on July 16, adopted by 376 votes to 199, the proposal to incorporate specially selected conscripts at the age of twenty, insted of as hitherto at the age of twenty-one. Lieut. Varcin, flying in a Farman biplane with a passenger, arrived at the Buc air station on July 13, from Chateaudun. He did the journey of 355 miles, which is the longest flight accomplished with a passenger, without a stop.

GERMANY.

Duke Ludwig of Bavaria, the eldest member of the House of Wittelsbach, has been granted a divorce from his second wife, who was a dancer before her marriage. The Duke's first wife was also on the stage.

Details were published on July 14, of the bomb-throwing competition which took place during the recent flying week at Kiel. A prize was offered by the Imperial Navy Office. Competitors were required to throw a bomb of at least five kilogrammes in weight from a height of not less than 500 metres on to the old armoured ship "Bayern." Each competitor was allowed five shots. Seven competitors, most of whom carried no sighting apparatus, failed altogether to hit the mark. Lieut. Schwab, who used a sighting apparatus invented by the "Karbonit" Explosives Company, at his fourth attempt, threw a bomb on to the top deck and a fifth bomb on to the conning tower. He was flying in a Taube monoplane steered by Lieut. Kanter.

RUSSIA.

The "Commercial and Industrial Gazette" publishes the results of the International Conference on Round the World Traffic held at Moscow. It has been resolved to link up in a direct passenger communication system round the world, by way of Siberia and Canada, the following companies:—The Austrian South Railway, the Antung Fusan-Chosen Railway, the Fusan-Shimonoseki Railway, and the North China Railway. It was resolved to include in the same system the following steamship companies:—The Cunard, the Hamburg-Amerika, the Pacific Mail Company, the Tokio Kisen Kaisha, also the supplementary routes to the Far East by way of Khorkoff and the Japanese railways, and the route by way of Australia. The proposal that the ordinary route from Europe by way of Siberia, per the Nord express between Berlin and Moscow, should be by way of Katisch instead of Alexandrovno was postponed till the next meeting. It was announced that a Norwegian company proposes to undertake the opening up of the North-Eastern maritime trade route. The idea is to create a regular service from Archangel by way of Kara Strait to the months of the Obi and Yenisei, whereby river traffic will be possible to the heart o Eastern Asia.

JAPAN.

Prince Katsura, the ex-Premier, is suffering from cancer, and his condition is critical.

The re-trial of Baron Inchiko, ex-President of the Privy Council and president of the Young Men's Christian Association in Korea, and five others, convicted as leaders of an alleged plot against the life of Count Terauchi, then Governor-General of Korea, has resulted in all the accused being sentenced to six years' imprisonment with hard labour, their previous sentence having been six years' imprisonment.

COLONIAL.

CANADA.

The contract has been arranged for the erection of the new Parliament buildings at Winnipeg at a cost of 2,859,000 dols. (£571,800), to be completed during 1917.

Reuter telegraphs from Victoria (B.C.):—It is announced that Canada will negotiate a treaty with China limiting the number of Chinese immigrants to 450 yearly. Though a £100, head tax prevails, thousands of Chinese now arrive annually.

The contract for the new dry dock at Quebec, which is to be the largest dry dock in America, has been awarded to Mr. H. P. Davis, of Montreal. It is stated that the contract price is 2,750,000 dols. (£550,000). This is believed to be much below the bids of the English firms who tendered.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Speaking in the Loseberg district on July 12, General Botha said that he deeply regretted the resolutions passed in South Africa blaming Lord Gladstone in connection with the employment of the military during the Rand strike, because Lord Gladstone was not responsible; the people who were responsible were the Government. Lord Gladstone had sent troops at the express request of the Government, but he did not do so until circumstances necessitated such action.

An official investigation has established the fact that a large proportion of the wounds suffered by people in the recent riots in the mob were not inflicted by the rifles of the troops or police, but by revolver bullets and shot-gun ammunition, which were not possessed by the troops or police. At the outset of the disturbances numbers of these weapons were looted by hooligans from gunsmiths' shops and the troops and police as well as person in the crowds suffered considerably from their fire.

AUSTRALIA.

The small-pox epidemic in Sydney has extended to the majority of the suburbs, and new cases are occurring daily. The Government doctors have already vaccinated 120,000 persons. Outgoing cargo and mails are being fumigated.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Government has introduced its Legislative Council Bill providing for the direct election of a Council of forty members by adult franchise and proportional representation. Each island is divided into two electoral districts. The North Island has eleven members and the South nine members for each district. The Tasmanian system is adopted but an odd number of members in each electorate is stipulated.

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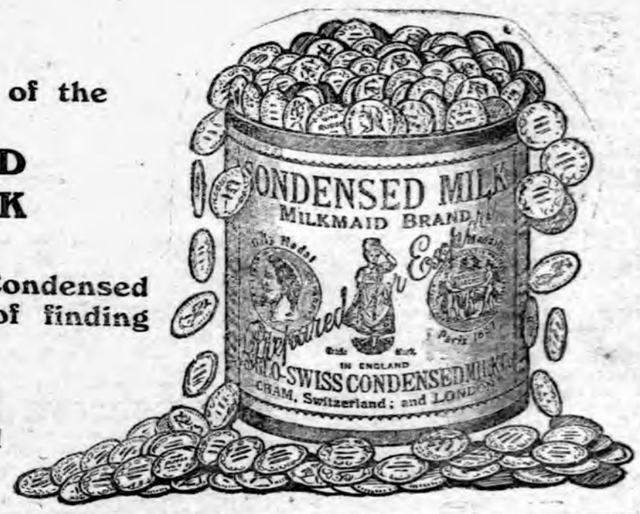

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

AN APPEAL REJECTED.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and the Hon. Mr. Justice Shah, Mr. Gopal Divaker Oza, Chief Officer of the Dhulia Municipality, presented an application for the revision of the order passed, by the District Magistrate of Dhulia.

Mr. P. B. Singhne appeared for the appellant.

It appeared that, at the instance of Mr. Oza, a woman named Jehanbibi was prosecuted before the bench of Honorary Magistrates of Dhulia, for washing clothes in a tank and thus fouling the water. The Magistrates found the woman innocent, and, being of opinion that the charge was false, ordered that the Chief Officer who was responsible for the prosecution should pay the woman Rs. 30 as compensation.

The Chief Officer then appealed to the District Magistrate of Dhulia, who held that Mr. Oza had gone beyond his authority as he had prosecuted the woman without the sanction either of the Municipality or the Municipal Committee. The District Magistrate further remarked that the Chief Officer was a tool in the hands of a Municipal Councillor named Fajuddin Abu Ahmed who had this woman prosecuted out of spite. The District Magistrate accordingly rejected the appeal.

Mr Oza then appealed to the High Court. His counsel contended that, as Mr. Oza was not a party in the case, the order of the Honorary Magistrates was illegal.

Their Lordships rejected the appeal.

CONSENT-DECREE PASSED.

In the suit filed by Shambhooprasad Girjashanker and others against Soonderji Girdhar and another, a consent-decree was passed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, yesterday.

Mr. Binning, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs Motichand and Devidas, defended.

The deceased plaintiff, Girjashanker, carried on business in Bombay as a merchant, banker and commission agent, under the name and style of Messrs. S. G. Desai and Co. The deceased plaintiff gave a power of attorney to the present plaintiff, Girjashanker, on November 2, 1901, to manage the business on his behalf. At the request of the defendants' firm, the plaintiff ordered and obtained goods from Manchester. The original plaintiff had made up his accounts with the defendants up to September 30, 1910, and there was now due from the defendants to the original plaintiffs firm Rs. 72,402-5-11 with interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The plaintiffs demanded the sum, and when payment was refused they filed the suit. The plaintiffs, therefore, prayed that the defendants should be ordered to pay them the above sum with interest from October 1, 1910.

The first defendant in his statement said that his firm had dealings with the firm of S. G. Desai and Co., in which the deceased was a partner with his sons, Shambhuprasad Unkondprasad and two others. He used to conduct his indent business with the firm of S. G. Desai and Co., and the advances were made to him by Girjashanker Vajeshanker and Co. He continued his business with the said firm of S.G. Desai till March 1907, after which he did not give any fresh orders. He denied that he was indebted to the plaintiffs, and further stated that when the accounts were settled at the end of 1904 only a sum of Rs. 27,806 was found due to him. His Lordship passed a consent decree by the terms of which the first defendant was to pay to the plaintiffs Rs. 0,000 in the following instalments :—

Rs. 1,000, upon the sealing of the decree and the balance of Rs. 9,000 in nine instalments of Rs. 1,000, payable every year without interest on July 31, the first of such instalments being payable on July 31, 1914. It was further ordered that the first defendant should pay interest on any unpaid instalment at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon his failure to pay any of the instalments on or before the due date. The parties were ordered to bear their costs.

WIDOW SUED.

Judgment was delivered yesterday by the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, in the suit filed by Mr. R. D. Sethna against Motibai alias Gokibai.

Mr J D. Davar appeared for the plaintiff while Mr. J. B. Kanga defended.

This was a suit nominally filed by the Official Assignee who had been put in motion by the firm of Khima Bhaga who were creditors of Gordhandas Parajin his insolvency. Khima Bhaga put the Official Assignee in motion and attached certain ornaments which the defendant, Motibai, claimed as her personal property. The matter was discussed in Chambers before the Hon. Justice Macleod, who referred the Official Assignee to a suit.

His Lordship, in his judgment, said that when the suit was first called, he felt great sympathy for the woman who was making a fight for her ornaments, and after the suit was proceeded with to a certain stage, Khima Bhaga made an offer which seemed to his Lordship as exceedingly generous, allowing the suit to be dismissed, each party bearing his own costs. That offer, said his Lordship, was not accepted, and the matter went for a further hearing. Having regard to the way in which Khima Bhaga gave evidence and the many entries he had produced from his books, his Lordship considered that his offer was equally generous and sportive. It was a risky thing to pick out pearls from a very large number and undertake to abide by the result of comparative weighments as given in the Dharam Kanta Ankda and the result of weighments made before the Court. Unfortunately for him, those weighments, four items in all, differ, some in very slight degrees, but in at least very material points and those who had any experience in the weighments of pearls would understand that it was reduced to a science and that if the same pearls were weighed over and over again there would not be found any substantial difference in the weights. His Lordship came to the conclusion that the test had failed and that the weighments did not tally.

His Lordship accordingly ordered that the ruby ornaments which formed the Hathvangia should be handed over to the plaintiff's attorneys, as they were not claimed by the defendant. The rest of the ornaments and everything attached should be returned to the defendant. Plaintiff's suit was dismissed with costs, including the costs of the Chamber summons of June 10, 1912.

SUIT BY AN INVENTOR.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman, yesterday delivered judgment in the suit filed by Hari Bhau Lupne, an inventor of a machine, against Motabhai Dhunjisha Darukhanawala, claiming damages for Rs. 15,000 and asking for an injunction on account of the infringement of the patent.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, with Mr Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Co. were for the plaintiff, while the Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. Bahudurji, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji Rustum and Kolah, defended.

His Lordship, in his judgment, stated that in the suit the plaintiff asked for an injunction and damages on account of the infringment of the patent for which he applied in December, 1910 and obtained a certificate in January, 1911. The machine consisted of four main parts, namely, a feeder, a beater, a winnowing fan and a screen and the purpose for which the invention was made is stated to be the shelling of groundnuts. Throughout the case the plaintiff had not insisted on the features of his alleged invention. He attached the greatest value to the beater and the attaching winnowing fan.

After reviewing the evidence his Lordship dismissed the suit and the counter-claim.

THE POLICE COURTS.

ILLICIT COCAINE.

Bechardas Shewji, a Bania broker, was yesterday charged by Mr. McCarthy, Chief Inspector of Excise, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidence Magistrate, with being found in possession of twenty grains of cocaine without a license.

On Thursday night Sub-Inspector Swaries of the Excise Department, was on duty at Kumbarwada Fifth Lane when he noticed a victoria coming into the lane with the accused and another passenger in it. He noticed a packet under the seat of the accused. He, therefore, stopped the gharry and, on searching, found the bundle contained twenty grains of cocaine.

Mr. Reuben Solomon appeared for the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty and said that the packets might have been put in the carriage by a friend of his whom he had invited to go to a theatre. It was suggested that the accused was on bad terms with some relatives of his, and the latter had made the friend to put the cocaine in the gharry to get accused into trouble

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence and said that, if his friend wanted to put him into trouble, he would have invited the accused instead of waiting for the accused to invite him. His Worship, convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 50.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.

Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Barnes of the Pydhonie Police Station, charged one Gulamali Abdulali at the instance of one Gulamali Tayebali with the theft of Rs. 515-1-6.

The complainant stated that on June 25 last, he went to bed leaving Rs. 500 in his pocket. The next morning he found this amount, as well as a sum of Rs 15-1-6 belonging to a room-mate of his, named Nazarali, had disappeared. He said he had recourse to several stratagems to recover the money. He sought the aid of a *Jadu* performer named Devilal, who undertook to discover the thief. Devilal drove a nail in the wall of the complainant's room and calling the persons whom the complainant suspected asked them to touch the nail. As a warning, he told them that the culprit would have his hand stuck on to the nail if he touched it. The accused was one of the persons suspected and he went through the ordeal safe. After this, the complainant lodged a complaint with the police and got the accused arrested at Amraoti, and he was charged before the Magistrate.

Mr. Saher appeared for the complainant and Mr. Godinho appeared for the accused.

It was stated for the defence that the accused was a respectable merchant of Chandur and the charge against him was a maliciously false one, brought against him for the purpose of extorting money from him.

The Magistrate, after hearing evidence said that the charge was an entirely false one in which a respectable man had been subjected to gross humiliation.

His Worship accordingly discharged the accused and said he regretted he was unable to award compensation to the accused in the case, but suggested that the accused should take action against the complainant for bringing a false complaint.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—July 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col. C R Elliot, 20 Lrs
Lieut-Col C C Renton, 98 Inf
Major A W H Lee, 7 Goorkhas
Major R W C Keays, 75 Inf
Major E E Preston, S and T Corps
Major W A Hill, 11 Rajkoots
Capt H Hill, M V O brigade-major, Julinnur Brigade
Capt A L Morris, 17 Inf
Capt J Darby, Mill Works Services
Capt G W Davis, I Sub Med Dept
Capt J B Corry, R E
Capt H M Irmar, I M S
Capt O C Ward, 124 Inf
Lieut T H Battye, 10 Goorkhas
Lieut P C H Lane, R I M
Lieut C H Walsh, Sappers and Miners
Lieut R W Barker
Engineer Cr O H Hindman, R I M
Engineer And Wayman, R I M
Mr A R Dicks
Mr H Baggaley
Mr W G Brown
Mr C Creelman
Mr G W Dixon
Mr M B Comber
Mr A Commaskey
Mr D Clouston
Mr R P Jehangir
Mr F R Bider
Mr H R G Binnol
Mr N Mitra, C I E
Mr H B Tyabji

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col A M S Elsmie, 56 B days, 12 days
Lieut-Col P P Kilkelly, 2 mo M C
Major A L Longhurst, 7 Goorkhas, 4 mo
Major P H Alexander 36 Horse, 10 Nov 1913
Major W T Conway, Pol, S and T Corps, 2 mo M C
Capt A D Cranmer, S and T Corps, 2 days
Capt C F Evemur, 13 Rajputs, 1 mo
Capt R T McKnery, S and T Corps, 4 days
Lieut E H B Ozanne, 121 Pioneers, 10 days
Lieut G Tomes, 53 Sikhs to March 20, 1914
Lieut V P Forman, 1 M S to Nov 11, 1 13 M C
Lieut V F L R Price R I M, to March 1-1914, M C
Lieut S Phillips, 29 Cav 6 mo M C
Mr E W Hill, 1 mo M C
Mr F Furnivall, 1 year
Mr R Ames, 3 mo M C
Mr H McMinn, 7 days
Mr J G Rutledge, 1 mo
Mr J H A Street, 2 mo M C
Mr K T B Tressler, 10 days
Mr F W Finn, 3 mo M C
Mr A H W Bentinck 8 days
Mr H R Bardswell, 1 week
Mr F W Schumemann, 2 weeks
Mr C M Molloy, 6 days
Mr A C Langston, 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col A A Howell
Mr W T Hurst
Mr W Foster
Mr S W I
Mr C F Deane
Mr H R Bardswell

AMUSEMENTS.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE COLD WEATHER.

Mr. Edward Platt has proved himself to be practically a hero in the amusement world of Bombay by introducing features that have contributed largely to the entertainment of the local public. Last night Mlle. Roshanara, who was introduced to Bombay by Mr. Platt, gave her farewell performance at the Royal Opera House, and it is needless to reiterate how warmly she has been received here. Other talented artists presented by Mr. Platt were Mlles. Benzoni and Dorian, and the Jackolew trio who have greatly enhanced their reputation by their successful performances in Bombay. Mr. Platt has now a great scheme before him, and during the next cold weather hopes to provide further and greater attractions. He is now arranging to get out the best and most up-to-date films, and in order to improve the effect more powerful cinema machines will be installed. The gardens, too, will be laid out on a very lavish scale and will constitute a most enjoyable rendezvous to those who visit the theatre. For those and other attractions that are promised, a great debt of gratitude is due to Mr. Platt.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Pleasure-seekers in Bombay will be glad to hear that Miss Maud Allan is arranging to visit the East in October with a large staff of accomplished musicians and electricians. Miss Allan is a capable artist, and considering that the intervals between the visits of such skilled musicians are very distant, she may be assured of a warm welcome when she appears at the Royal Opera House. The eastern tour is at present being organised, and Mr. Howard Edie is now in Bombay making the preliminary arrangements for a short season here.

THE CHERNIAVSKY TRIO.

The Cherniavsky trio who recenty delighted audiences in the various important towns of India by their clever musical productions have just concluded a short visit to Cairo on their way to London. Their original intention was to proceed to Australia from London, but that tour has been postponed and the trio will first revisit India and the Far East, giving performances en route at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria and Cairo. At the last named place, the entertainments will be under the patronage of Lord Kitchener.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

The big film to be exhibited here tonight claims to be something quite new in the way of picture dramas, being a story depicting the strange adventures of a wonderful man-monkey named "Balaoo". This extraordinary animal not only acts as a human being, but can also talk intelligently, and when dressed up in human garb appears almost a civilized creature. The story, taken from a novel by a popular French author, is strange and fanciful, yet worked out in a most convincing manner.

Another good drama on the bill is "The house with the closed shutters," an episode of the American Civil war, showing how a girl saves the honour of her family by going to the battlefield in place of her brother who has turned out a coward. With two such strong dramas on the list, this new programme ought to prove a successful one.

THE EXCELSIOR.

By retaining the services of some of those who have been so popular this week and adding new stars the Excesior has produced a programme for this week which will take a lot of beating. First and foremost are the Jakowlews, whose wonderful dancers made such a stir when they first appeared in Bombay. Mr. Stillwell, whose reputation as a purveyor of the startling and the mysterious is firmly established, has new marvels to show and is billed for a striking performance which he calls "The Deluge." The comedians who appeared last week have been retained, and another attraction to the list consists of the two ballot dancers from the Royal Opera House who have danced their way to the hearts of many audiences there. The film programme includes an episode from the Franco-Prussian war called "The Attack on the Mill" from Zola's story and a comic film entitled "Wiffles at the front", in which we see the great film comedian in an entirely new role.

ALASTOR, THE MYSTIC.

His many friends will be glad to know that Alastor, the mystic, has returned to Bombay and is now in residence at the Taj Mahal Hotel where he is open to consultation. As a successful astrologer and predictor of future events, his name is well known throughout India, and Alastor takes upon himself the responsibility of being able to convince the most sceptical that there is a great deal of truth in the art to which he has devoted his whole life. He points out that among others who had studied the fascinating art were Geordano Bruno, Pliny, Thales, Socrates, Plato, Pythagoras and Galileo, and in the present day Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir William Crookes and a large number of other prominent men. Alastor is certainly a capable and interesting individual, a delightful conversationalist, full of determination, and apparently possesses the gift of being able not alone to reveal the past in every detail, but also to prognosticate future events with remarkable accuracy.

THE WEATHER.

STORM MOVING SLOWLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, August 1.

The storm is moving very slowly, and its centre this morning is between Ranchi and Pendra. It continues to give heavy rain. Both the monsoon currents continue active.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Central India east, the Central Provinces, on the west coast and in north Hyderabad; fairly general in lower Burma, Assam, east of the United Provinces; and local in Upper Burma and Mysore. A few falls also have occurred in the west of the United Provinces, south Rajputana and Madras.

The chief amounts are :—Tavoy, five inches; Moulmein, three; Dibrugarh, one; Cherrapunji, five; Silchar, four; Chittagong, one and a half; Darjeeling, two; Sambalpur, five; Ranchi, one and a half; Hazaribagh, two; chaibassa and Naya Dumka, one; Benares, Alahabad and Jhansi, a half; Mount Abu, one and a half; Nowgong, two; Jubbulpore, four; Seoni and Pendra, three; Raipur four; Chanda, two; Parbhani, a half; Calicut, one and a half; Cochin, two; and Masulipatam, a half.

Forecast :—An increase in rainfall in the Central Provinces and Central India.

AT SEA.

The P and O. Co's steamer "Salsette," 2.391 tons, Captain A. H. Vine, R.N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden reports having experienced strong monsoon in longitude 54 to 64 E, decreasing towards Bombay.

The steamer "Angus," Captain J. B. Drakers, which arrived in harbour on Thursday from Calcutta met with strong westerly wind and high sea.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G' Hos.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts
Previously registered	70·93	68 50	69·16
Friday, 1st August	0·30	0·20	0·19
Total.....	71 26	68 70	69·35

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

CASTLE-ROCK.

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugoa of the Meteorogical Report for Western India.

Temperature.		Rain fall.		
Max.	Min.	Past 24 hours.	From 1st June to date.	
		In. Ct.	In. Ct.	
71	69	4 4	143 10	

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rain all up to 8 a. m August 1.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corrdg. Total. 1911	Corrdg. Total. 1912
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts
Cumballa Hill.	0 20	55 79	24·87	26·89

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 1st August, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Minimum temperature is in excess in the submontane districts.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Agra has had 0·17", Jhansi 0·45", Cawnpore 0·23" and Allahabad 0·43" Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme southern districts and lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess at Cawnpore and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light local rain has fallen in north Gujarat; Deesa has had 0·11". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Jubbulpore has had 3·80", Sanger 0·33", Khandwa 0·13", Akola 0·59", Amraoti 0·27", Nagpur 0·58", Raipur 3·86" and Chanda 1·91.", Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature has fallen and is in defect in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·26", Ratnagiri 0·68", Mormugao 0·12" and Karwar 0·62. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in north Hpderabad and the south Bombay Deccan; Belgaum has had 0·45" and Nizamabad 0·11". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—The storm from the Bay of Bengal has begun to affect the weather in the east Central Provinces where rainfall has been general and heavy. Rainfall has been nearly general also in the west Central Provinces, the United Provinces and on the west Coast of the Peninsula, but local in north Gujarat, north Hyderabad, the south Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras Coast.

Nearly general rain is likely in the Central Provinces, and on the West Coast of the Peninsula; fairly general rain in the United Provinces; local rain in Hyderabad and West Central India; some showers in Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras Court.

P. & O. Mail Steamer Report.—S.S "Salsette", which left Aden on the evening of the 27th July, experienced till Longitude 50o E gentle west-south-westerly wind with overcast or cloudyskies; till Longitude 55o E Fresh to strong south-south-westerly wind quarterly sea at Longitude 54o and 55o E; till Longitude 67 1·2o E moderategale from the south-west, cloudy skies and high sea and swell; till Longitude 72 E strong westerly wind, considerable sea and swell and cloudy skies till arrival this morning moderate westeriy wind, overcast skies with some showers near Bombay. Strong monsoon conditions prevail in the Arabian Sea.

ENGLISH POLITICAL A ND SOCIAL LETTER.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

and the librarian of an institution so august that I dare not name it was a bankrupt stockbroker." Mr. Russell himself would have made a good librarian if he could have forgotten that he belongs to a ducal house. *A propos* of librarian I am reminded of the old story of the bishops who with other members of the Athenæum were enjoying the hospitality of the "Senior" while their own club on the opposite side of the road was in the hands of the cleavers. These right reverend guests, sarcastically said that when they asked for the librarian they were told that he was downstairs carving joints The Generals and Admirals got their own back when they were taken in by the Athenæum. The veteran warriors declared that their umbrellas were always being stolen by the bishops! An ideal librarian was an intimate friend of Mr. Russell and a *protege* of Mr. Russell's idol—Gladstone. I allude to the late Rev. A.W. Hutton, the lamented Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, who was the fist librarian of the National Liberal Club, which, thanks largely to him, possesses one of the best libraries of its kind in London.

THE MODE OF THE MOMENT IN LONDON.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 18.

Everybody in town just now seems to be thinking of holidays, and so in the shops one sees some really charming little frocks which have been specially designed for holiday wear. White, as usual, is proving the universal favourite; and small wonder, as it is far the most delightful summer wear and in the long run proves the most economical. I have seen some really "chic" little frocks in white crepe, cut with quite narrow skirts entirely guiltless of tiresome drapery; the simple little blouse is invariably arranged in cross-over fashion, or else is cut in the sailor style. But these little holiday gowns entirely owe their particular "casket" to the quaint touch of colour which is added by the indescribably dainty collar and cuff of spotted lawn. Some, I have seen, sported large, irregular spots of vivid crimson, royal blue, or emerald as a background of white lawn, while in other instances matters were reversed the background being coloured and the spots white. Some white frocks, more daring than others, were adorned with collars in quaint futurist designs, but those dainty dresses of summer, which appealed the most strongly, echoed the note of extreme simplicity.

The sketch illustrates the plain type of gown which is recognised here as the accepted vogue for holiday wear. This summer long sleeves are "de rigeur" even for the 'dog' days, and undoubtedly they appear in far better style than the elbow or three-quarter sleeves to which we had grown accustomed. The gown of the sketch is not fitted with the customary sailor collar, but to compensate there is the most stylish little waistcoat, made of the same material as the sash. The simple skirt is slightly wrapped, following one of the latest modes, and it is a fashion which is likely to prove very popular. This simple little frock is relieved at the neck and wrists by dainty frills of lawn or net.

APENTA WATER IN WEST AFRICA.

EXPERT TESTIMONY.

As might have been expected a representative of the Medical Faculty, practising in West Africa, expresses very favourable views of the usefulness of Apenta Water in that country, especially as a preventive and cure of chronic constipation.

Professor Dr. Kutz, Imperial Government Physician, Cameroons, observes that he has always given the preference to it in the West African tropics on account of its many advantages.

He points out that it is specially in hot climates that the European is predisposed to suffer from constipation, partly because of the loss of fluid from the skin, partly by a change of diet and partly as sequel to the most prevalent of tropical maladies, viz., Malaria. The Professor certifies that Apenta has proved itself a mild but reliable aperient, free from unpleasant after-effects and one which patients take readily. Apenta has been found to answer well the heat of the tropics.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

CHINA AND THE OPIUM QUESTION.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, July 15,—Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will say when his Majesty's Government and the Government of India expect to arrive at a decision upon the question of the disposal of the stocks of Indian opium accumulated at Chinese ports, and held up there by the provincial authorities contrary to the terms of the treaty on the faith of adherence to which on the part of the British and British-Indian Government the exporters acted; and whether the Secretary of State will inform himself regarding the burning of villages and wholesale and individual shootings of peasants alleged, without contradiction, to be taking place in the province of Yunnan, in presumed pursuance of the policy lately agreed upon between his Majesty's Government and the present administration of China.

Mr. Montagu: The present position as regards the opium stocks is that they are being absorbed gradually by the Chinese market in accordance with the agreement; and I cannot say whether, or when, any acceptable alternative proposals will be made by the Chinese Government. In regard to the second part of the question, the alleged incidents have no connection with the importation of Indian opium, and I propose to take no action in the matter.

CHRISTIAN PLACES OF WORSHIP IN INDIA.

Mr. King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state how many of the Christian places of worship erected since 1905 in India towards which the Government have contributed are Army chapels, attached to barracks, or are in other respects Government property; and how many are the property of the various religious denominations to which they are allocated.

Mr. Montagu: The information asked for is not available in this country. The Government of India have been asked whether they can furnish it.

Mr. King also asked the Under Secretary of state for India: If he will state how many consecrated and how many unconsecrated Christian places of worship have been erected in India since 1905 with Government contributions; whether the consecrated places of worship are used only by the denominations to which they belong; and whether the unconsecrated places of worship will be available for the various christian sects which may apply for the use of them.

Mr. Montagu: The information asked for in the first part of the question is contained in the statement already supplied to the hon. member, ten are shown as consecrated, forty-one unconsecrated, with regard to parts two and three, the use of consecrated Government churches for Presbyterian and Wesleyan services for troops is regulated by rules contained in the Government of India's resolution of June 2, 1911. I shall be glad to supply the hon. member with a copy. The use of unconsecrated churches for services for troops is arranged by the military authorities after consultation with the chaplains of the denominations concerned.

INDIAN RELIGIOUS ENDOWMENTS.

Sir J. D Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for Indian: Whether the British Government, in taking over the religious endowments made by its predecessors in title, made any distinction as to the claims of different religions prescribed any conditions as to the use of temples and mosques, or required that temples should be open for the use of Mahomedans and mosque for the devotion of Hindoos.

Mr. Montagu: The answer is in the negative. In maintaining religious, endowments created by former rulers of India the British Government was concerned only with their application in accordance with pre-determined conditions.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN BENGAL.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State has information to the effect that an agitation has arisen in Bengal and in the Bengali Press against the proposal of the Government of India that recognition of secondary schools shall in future rest with the local administration instead of with the Calcutta University.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has no official information.

THE NEW DELHI.

Mr. King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will state what steps have been or will be taken by the Government of India to redeem the pledge given in the Imperial Legislative Council on March 5 last that the Government, besides considering the opinions of the three architectural experts appointed by the India Office, will take the best available advice with regard to all architectural questions and all local conditions affecting them, and fully consider them before any final decision with regard to the building of the New Delhi is arrived at.

Mr. Montagu: It is for the Government of India to settle for themselves how they should obtain the best available advice.

Mr. King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India, as at present advised, have decided that Indian craftsmen can only be employed as decorators in the building of the New Delhi; and, if so, whether the Secretary of State will advise the Government of India that this separation of the functions of building and decoration which does not obtain in Indian architectural pactice, is calculated to be ruinous to Indian craftsmanship.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State is not aware that the Government of India have come to any such decision as is mentioned in the question.

Mr. King also asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State will instruct the architects appointed by him for the design and construction of the New Delhi to make the fullest possible use of the constructive ability of Indian builders in the light of the new information with regard to their capacity given in the report on modern Indian architecture, recently published by the Government of India.

Mr. Montagu: The Delhi Committee and the selected architects will be in possession of the report, and they will no doubt, carefully consider the question of utilising as far as possible the services of Indian craftsmen in the building of the new capital. The Secretary of State does not think it necessary to issue instructions on a matter which has already engaged the sympathetic attention of the Government of India, and he would point out generally with regard to my hon. friend's questions on this subject that the detailed control of the building of New Delhi has been entrusted to the Government of India.

INDIAN CRAFTSMEN AND OFFICIAL BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Mr. King asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Report on modern Indian architecture, recently published by the Government of India, is to be considered a final one or whether, in view of the statistics obtained in the partial and local survey of the Indian building craft already made, the Secretary of State will advise the Government of India to institute full investigations in every province so that each local government may be in possession of accurate information with regard to the possibilities of utilising the services of Indian craftsmen in official building operations.

Mr. Montagu: Under the instructions already given the officers of the Archæological Department will continue to report on modern buildings met with in the course of their tours.

THE POONA TORTURE CASE.

Sir William Byles asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he can now say whether the policemen convicted in the Poona torture case have appealed to the Bombay High Court; if so, whether the convictions have been confirmed; and what comments, if any, on the conduct of the police were made by the court.

Mr. Montagu: I have made inquiry, and will communicate the information to my hon. friend when it comes.

THE SITAPORE MURDER TRIALS.

Mr. Swift MacNeill asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What is the date of the first communication of the India Office to the Indian Government after the receipt by the Secretary of State for War of Sir Henry Cotton's letter of June 10 relative to the Sitapore (Oudh) murder trials, convictions, and executions of men previously acquitted of the charge for which they were subsequently tried and suffered death.

Mr. Swift MacNeill also asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the India Office has made any communication to Sir Henry Cotton requesting him to forward to the India Office the records of the two Sitapore murder trials and the copies of the two judgments which are, to the knowledge of the India Office, in his possession; if such communication has not been made to Sir Henry Cotton, will he be immediately approached with a view to his furnishing the India Office with these documents; whether any expression of regret on the part of the India Office has been conveyed to Sir Henry Cotton for the oversight in not communicating to him till June 9 and then only in response to a letter from him of June 4, the report with reference to the Sitapore murder cases, which was received from India on April 4; and whether, having regard to the suspicions that have been aroused in India and in these countries by the withholding from the public through an alleged oversight of all information with respect to these trials, the public will be placed in possession of the fullest details concerning them, and be informed on whom the responsibility for the conduct and sequel of these trials lies and on whom lies the responsibility for the withholding from the public of these countries all information concerning them.

Mr. Montagu: I would refer my hon. and learned friend to my previous answers on this subject. I have already expressed in this House my regret that Sir H. Cotton's case should not have been dealt with until he reminded us of the matter, which he did not do until last month. I have already invited him by answer in this House to help us to save delay by letting us have the papers, which he has got and we hope to receive from India by next mail. I have nothing further to add, save that there is no sort of shadow of foundation for my hon. friend's reckless charge of withholding information; on the contrary, we have taken steps, as the House knows, to get and publish a full explanation of the occurrence.

NEW MUSEUM FOR LONDON.

An Historical Medical Museum of extraordinary completeness and range of subjects, and officially connected with the forthcoming International Medical Congress, has been organised by Mr Henry S. Wellcome at 54A, Wigmore Street, W.

On the occasion of the opening ceremony an interesting historical address, outlining the evolution of medical science from the earliest times, was delivered by Dr. Norman Moore, President of the Section History of medicine of the Congress, who acted as chairman of the proceedings and formally opened the museum.

Dr. Moore reviewed the growth of museums and drew attention to the fact that in this country their inception had been always the work of private individuals unaided by Government grants. To this excellent precedent the Historicial Medical Museum was no exception. It was a fresh example of the same spirit, but novel, in that a museum illustrating the history of medicine had never before been attempted in England. Dr. Moore described some of the principal exhibits, which ranged on the three floors of the museum, include illustrations of medical and surgical treatment by primitive man in past ages and amongst savage races of to-day up to the latest developments based on scientific research into causes and prevention and cure of, for example, sleeping sickness, a malaria and other scourges of mankind.

A vote of thinks to the chairman for his address was proposed by Sir Thomas Barlow, Bart., who fulfils the double role of President of the Royal College of Physicians and also President of the International Medical Congress, and who expressed appreciation of the high educational value and importance of the collection. It was seconded by Sir Frederick Treves, Bart., who referred in eloquent terms to the progress of medicine, and stated that it would be hard to exaggerate the service this museum will render to that great cause.

Sir Rickman Godlee, Bart., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, followed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Wellcome for the great service he had rendered to the profession. This was seconded by Sir Francis Champneys, Bart., President of the Royal Society of Medicine, and a tour of inspection then took place.

All epochs and most countries are represented in the series of exhibits which illustrate not only the main stream of medical culture and learning from the sages of antiquity—Hippocrates, Galen, Avicenna and the rest—but also the curious and often weird medical customs and beliefs of half civilised tribes. Such a complete collection of medical and surgical appliances of ancient, mediæval and more recent times has never hitherto been brought together in any country.

Paintings of the great masters of medical art, relics of famous surgeons, masks, fetishes and charms of medicine men from savage lands, Babylonian and Egyptian sculptures, and the most up-to-date results of pathological investigation are exhibited in great profusion, yet in orderly and instructive sequence.

Particularly attractive are the reproductions in pictures and actual scenes of the apothecaries' shops from Roman times down to the 18th century, and the quaint illustrations of hospital work in the middle ages.

The collection has aroused profound interest and will form the nucleus of a permanent Historical Medical Museum in London.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE".

Admiralty, 15th July.

Acting Engineer Lieutenant Cecil William Snell has been confirmed in the rank of Engineer Lieutenaut in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 1st October 1909.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The following Probationary Sub-Lieutenants have been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenants :—Anthony Blacklock. Dated 1st January, Robert Pettman. James Irvine. Dated 12th March.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants, viz :—Richard James Hughes Compton. Dated 30th June Robert Fry. Dated 1st July, Acting Sub-Lieutenant Reginald Percy Hatton has been confirmed as sub-lieutenant. Dated 1st July.

In accordance with the regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, the undermentioned Lieutenants have been placed on the retired list at their own request :—Richard James Hughes Compton. Dated 1st July John William Taylor. Dated 14th July.

Admiralty, 16th July.

In accordance with the provisions of Orders in Council of 22nd February, 1870, and 28th November, 1887—Lieutenant the Hon. Lionel John Olive Lambart has been allowed to assume the rank of Commander on the Retired List. Dated 16th July. Chief Artificer Engineer John George Short has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 10th July.

The undermentioned Surgeons have been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in His Majesty's Fleet :—Walter Goldsworthy Edwards. Dated 9th June, Robert Francis MacMahon. Dated 21st November. Walter Graham Moore-Ander-son M. B., B. A. Dated 23rd November, Edward Michael William Hearn, M. B., Samuel Henry Vickery M. B. B. A. Maurice Willoughby Haydon. Dated 21st November.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned gentleman to be Assistant Paymaster in the Royal Naval Reserve :—Malcolm Oliver Edmund Shankland. Dated 14th July.

Admiralty, 17th July.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 29th June 1895—Lieutenant Arthur Douglas Barff has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permissions to assume the rank of Commander.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Orders in Council of 19th March and 21st November,—Engineer Commander Peter Thomas. Crichton has been placed on the retired list, with permission to assume the rank of Engineer Captain. Dated 14th July. Staff payment Grenville Acton Miller has this day been advanced to the rank of Fleet paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet.

War Office 18th July.

Regular forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Stuart Davidson, from the half-pay list, to be Chief Technical Examiner at the War Office, Dated 9th July.

Colonel Arthur Long, D. S. O., from the half-pay list to be a District Barrack Officer, vice Colonel H. L. Humphreys, deceased Dated 14th July.

Major Alexander A. McHardy, D. S. O., Royal Artillery, to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, and to be seconded, vice Major J. B. G. Tulloch, The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry). Dated 12th July.

Captain James C. W. Connell, The Kings Own Scottish, Borderers to be an Adjutant (attached to the General Staff) Officers Training Corps, and to be seconded. vice Captain E. A B. Clive, Seaforth Highlanders (Rosshire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's). Dated 8th July.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Thomson, M. B., Royal Army Medical Corps, to be Officer in charge of Royal Army Medical Corps Records. Dated 1st July.

Cavalry.

4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Captain Charles M. Lewin is placed temporarily on the half-pay list on account of ill-health. Dated 18th July.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants. Dated 6th June, Archibald C. G. Harrion. James D. Bibby. 20th Hussars his commission. Dated 19th July.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Major Robert E. Tomlin Money-Shewan retires on an Indian pension. Dated 26th June.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, Supernumerary Captain Josslyn S. Egerton is restored to the establishment. Dated 15th June, Lieutenant Allan W. G. Campbell resigns his commission. Dated 19th July.

Second Lieutenant Victor M. G. Gordon-Ives to be Lieutenant. Dated 13 June.

Irish Guards, Lieutenant the Honourable Andrew E. S. Mulholland to be Captain. Dated 14th July,

Infantry.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant Wilfraid H. Ramsbotham to be Lieutenant. Dated 2nd July,

The Bedfordshire Regimentf Lieutenant Francis H. Edwards, from the Lancashire Fusiliers, to be Captain. Dated 7th May

The Leicestershire Regiment. The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants :—Cecil smeathman. Dated 15th May. William H. G. Dods. Dated 18th May.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Captain Arthur C. Northey to be Major. Dated 1st July.

Lieutenant Harry R. Crailsheim to be Captain Dated 1st July.

Second Lieutenant John F. Evetts to be Lieutenant. Dated 1st July.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Lieutenant Reginald W. Pepys to be Captain. Dated 24th May.

Second Lieutenant Arthur E. Stokes Roberts to be Lieutenant. Dated 25th May.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Second Lieutenant Archibald C. Denision to be Lieutenant. Dated 14th May.

The Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, Second Lieutenant Clarence H. Bacon to be Lieutenant. Dated 2nd July.

The Gordon Highlanders, Captain Percy S. Allan to be Major. Dated 5th July.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), Captain Henry B. F. Baker-Carr, from the half-pay list, is restored to the establishment, with precedence next below D. J. Glasfurd. Dated 3rd July.

Army Chaplains Department.

The Reverend Stephen F. H. Rogers, Chaplain to the Forces, Third Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, Second Class. Dated 23rd June.

Army Ordnance Department.

Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Thomas P, Battersby Army Ordnance Department, to be Principal Ordnance Officer, with the honorary rank of Major-General. Dated 1st April.

Army Pay Department.

Captain Harry S. Ravenhill, Paymaster to be Major. Dated 19th July.

Memoranda.

Colonel Alfred J. W. Allen, C.B., on completion of his period of service in command of the troops, Ceylon, retires on retired pay. Dated 21st June.

Colonel Thomas H. Stavert, half-pay list, retires on retired pay. Dated 19th July.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander B. Hamilton, Embarkation Staff officer at Southampton, to be Colonel. Dated 4th October.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard F. Edwards, Royal Engineers, is granted the local rank of Colonel whilst commanding the North-Western Coast Defences. Dated 10th July.

The undermentioned Native Officer, Indian Army, is granted the honorary rank of Captain on retirement. Dated 1st June. Subadar Major Amar Singh, Sardar Bahadur, late 19th Punjabis.

General Reserve of Officers.

Cavalry.

Captain Rhodri V L Lloyd-Philipps resigns his commission. Dated 19th July.

Alexander Moore Vandeleur, late Captain 2nd Life Guards, to be Captain Dated 19th July.

Infantry.

Charles Mervyn King, late Lieutenant, Coldstream Guards, to be Lieutenant Dated 19th July.

The undermentioned to be Second Lieutenants dated 19th July. Richard Fraser Bastow, late Cadet, Oxford University Contingent, Officers Training Corps. Olave Berterand Maltby, late Cadet, Notingham University College Contingent, Officers Training Corps.

ARRIVALS.

PER S. S. SALSETTE, AUG. 1.

The P. and O. Company's s s "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 18th inst., which left Aden at 7 p.m., on Sunday, arrived in Bombay, at 5 a. m. yesterday morning, with the following passengers:—

LONDON TO BOMBAY

Daniel Mr J	Preece Mr E
Knox Capt A W	Preece Mr C B
Boyce Lt P	Preece Mrs E
Lloyd Mr G V	Preece Miss J
Tarachand Mr M C	

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY

Young Lt Col H D	Tyndall Mr W W
Abbott Mr J	Young Mr G
Reynolds Mr J	Taylor Capt J
Reynolds Mrs	Hyde Mr H E
Hy-cough Capt W G	Simson Mrs
Marjoribanks Mr G E	McGillivray Capt W S
Higgins Mr P C	Danger Mr A J
Blithe Lt E H W	Evans Mr A G
Charter Capt A G	Andrews Mr W
Watson Mr A	Boak Mr C F
Steel Capt C E	Murtimer Mr A L
Steel Mrs	Molier Mr
Barton Mr N	Law Mr J
Bennett Rev N	Pride Mr A
Bennett Mrs	Windram Mr R
Janraway Mr J H	Neserwanj Mr N
Radcliffe Capt A D	Durant Rev Gon H
Klopp Mr C E H	Ball Mr C V
Phillips Capt T M	

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY

Gall Mr R L B	Allan Mr G L
Lowe Capt S J	Meek Dr D
Patro Mr A P	Vakil Mr F

LONDON TO KARACHI
Cook Lt Col H K

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI
Lenaham Mr R B

BRINDISI TO KARACHI
Thomailes Mr G

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 2.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.

After the Chamber work is over.

For hearing to exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

223-06—Payne, the Advocate General of Bombay vs Moosa Haji Hassan and others, Bhaishanker.

Long Causes.

897-12—Manekla! and Tyabji, Ladoba B. B Amrey vs Sadanand Jagannath and others Shamrao M and H.

1245-12—Mulji K and T Nana Yessoo Padval vs Sitabai widow and another Dastur and Co.

1303-12—Mulla and M Piran Hassan vs Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell and others, Ardeshir H D and Co

1319-12—Edgiow G W and Co Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs the New Piece Goods Bazar Co, Ltd; Payne and Co.

43-13—Edgelow G W and Co Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co, Ltd, Payne and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.

Suits for Hearing and final Disposal

Long Causes.

1190-12—Hiralal and Co. Hari Bhau Lapru vs Motabhai Dinshah Damkhanawalla. Pestonji R K and Co.

895-12—Bhaishanker K and G. The Laxmidas Khimji Spg and Wg Co Ltd vs Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal. Bickneil M R and Co.

242-12—Mulla and M Pohomal Bros. vs Popatlal Narandas Janwalla and another Jamshedji R and D.

184-12—Mulla and M Pohomal Bros vs Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia and another Jamshedji R and D.

375-12—Captain and V Ebrahim Saleh Haji Pochoddin Dharu vs Vazir Begam widow and others. Crawford B and Co.

801-12—Shroff D and D. The Bombay Banking Corporation Ltd vs Krishnarao Gopalrao Bhabia Saheb Gaekwar. Subnis and G.

434-11—Mulla, S D Mehta vs J H Bamboat Shamrao.

1072-11—Mulla and M Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta vs Jehangir Hormasji Bamboot. Shamrao M and H.

739 23200-12—Pestonji R K and Co. J M Billimoria vs Hassanbhai Lalji Dewraj and others. Sm B & Co

1183-12—Madhowji K and C Latji Naranji vs Viraj and others, Unwala P and P

1262-12—Dikshit and P Messrs. Keshowlal Chotalal a firm vs Chunilal Harilal and others Amin and D.

19-13—Ardeshir H D and Co. P Nasserwanji and Co a firm vs Nowroji Dubash.

20-13—Jehangir G and B Messrs Dharamshey Assoo and Co a firm vs Kazi Alli and others. Nadirsha and D.

522-12—Mulji Kh Th Fazulbhai Bhimji Thanavalla vs Miss Gokurjan Motichand and D.

1287-12—Nadirshaw and D Ritta Pasquina Fernandes vs Merian George and others. C P D'Cunha, Matu J and M.

11:13—Maneklal and Ty Topan Khimji a firm and another Purshotam Sunderji and another Amin & D.

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